ts, including grapes, process and Shrubs and Shade Trees and Hardy Plants, pulliplications of the state of th chester, N. Y. rofits

JOD ASHES.

enables me to guarantee you the m the be t hardwood district or fine y screened, or can ship them wal on arousal of cars, to reliable Helens, 250 Acres).

th of Massachusetts.

BATE COURT. next of kin and bil other perint the estate of THOM SK. of Melrose, in said County

certain instrument purporting

ctal bond.

sited to appear at a Probate
Cambridge, in said County of
twenty-seventh day of March,
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ner is hereby directed to give of, by publishing this citation a, for three successive weeks, serrs PLOUGHMAN, a news. Boston, the last publication to st, before said Court, and by or delivering a copy for this wn persons interested in the at least before said. Court. at least before said Court. LES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, id Court, this seventh day of

ith of Massachusetts.

BATE COURT. w, next of kin, creditors, and all interested in the estate of OLT late of Newton in said

intestate.
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alth of Massachusetts

OBATE COURT. . la e of Cambridge, in said perition has been presented to to grant a letter of administraof said deceased to Ellen P.
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RLES J. McINTIRE. Esquiresaid Court, this eighth day of a one thousand nine hundred.
S. H. FULSOM, Register.

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PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

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ACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Public ers and Proprietors, 4. N. DARLING, Secretary.

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proprietor until all arrearages are paid. all persons sending contributions to TEE FLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, bu as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on sote size paper, withink, and upon but one side errespondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited.
Letters should be signed with the writer's real

same, in full, which will be printed or not, a the writer may wish. THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the cem

AGRICULTURAL.

Farmers Should Experiment.

wish to speak, but rather of the more com- so. mon use of the word experiment, which the set purpose of determining which is the the way to rational conclusions. more profitable and rafe.

This is not so common as it used to be has found a substitute that offers to take the part of tarming that never pays,-that of trying new things and new methods,-is left to the agencies that Government has put in charge of it? There is far too much tendency among farmers to get into rute, and finding that they can make some money by ways to which they are use1, they deprecate a .y and all changes, or even a trial of them as likely to result in loss.

Most of the important changes in the established methods of farming do result in losses that prevent the majority from trying to repeat them. Were it not that some men seem determined to find out better ways than were formerly used, progress in farming would be much slower than it is. Most of the; originators of new products, though they are tardily recognized as publie benefactors, are yet obliged to pay the penalty by losing all they had of wealth and living as poor men all their lives. This is not a prospect that attracts men to the work of making experiments, unless they are nest impelied thereto by an impulse that they cannot resist. It is no wonder that men who are content to plod on in old ways, and all the time making a little money, look upon these innovators as enthusiasts

and (anatios. experimenters. The improvers in methods of national. These restrict themselves to learned. They do not try to originate new of waiting while thousands of worthless possible for experiment stations to do what Rome.

are made to combine by crossing. some spreimen which nature crossed grew tion between two bodies decreases as the jearned as a boy was the right way. to ma urity, and its seed was planted where it had a good chance to grow and develop

Water-Finding by Heip from

obtained from this source you are the class to be especially interested in knowing the tween cause and effect; that the twigs to be especially interested in knowing the fact, for, in proportion to your number, you ling of hidden water.

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY son of the seventh son; that he needed to be a man in good health and spirits; and, as to the rod of witch hazel, willow or elm used, it was necessary that it should be cut in the winter months-

This heathen superstition is one of the few that have survived to our day, generally shorn of some of its peculiarities, which it would be hard to demonstrate were it not as essential to success as are some of those which are still retained. Brand, an English priter, in his three volumes of "Popular Antiquities," gives instances of thousands of such superstitions beliefs, of which, at the present time, but a small number are held, even among the most densely ignorant.

Those who now use this heathen witch hazel device for finding underground water, honest, well-meaning men though they be, if they are asked for a reason for their faith justify themselves by stating that this belongs to the large class in nature which includes those relating to the aurora, electricity and magnetism in some of its developments, the why and wherefore of which are not yet fully understood. They do not realize that this assumed reasoning would support all the thousands of super-Farmers Should Experiment. stitions of the past which modern science in a very commonly used sense of the has forever banished. Neither can they word all farming may be called experimen- realize that while no facts relative to the The conditions of soil, season and aurors, electricity or magnetism are at varimany other important matters make success ance with common sense or the known laws always a master of doubt. It is not of the of nature, yet the facts claimed by them in uncertainties of the farmer's work that we support of their water finding certainly are

Now, I will lay down, in this connection limits it to the comparison of different a couple of propositions to which I think all ways of farming which are adopted with of you will assent, which may help to clear

First, That no intensity of belief, however earnestly expressed, can create a fact. We before State and national experiment farm need to hold fast to this proposition while stations were established. These were discussing this question, because, from symfully equipped to make experiments with pathy, we are apt, unconsciously, to lean more exactitude than the average farmer could hope to secure. The reports of these that the twigs in their hands actually turn stations are widely published in cfficial of themselves when over hidden water; for, form and in the papers. As the farmer if mere intensity of belief is to settle all points in dispute, then we must conced the work off his hands, what wonder is it if that the old lady is right who, carrying a "lu kybone" in her pocket, declares it has been the means of protecting her from harm. But who of us, in the light of com-

mon sense, is ready to concede that? Second: No fact, however well established, can give the slightest support to any turning and pointing downward whenever its presence. There is just as much reason fact that his statement is such a surprise to us proof that it makes claim to a power that is altogether contrary to our common expe-

tience and observation? Let us analyze a little. Can these bits of wood possess power in any different way from other like bits from other trees, and can that man possess power altogether different from the average man, and, if so, wherein does it lie?

is caused by attraction, or by some electric or magnetic action originating in the hidden water. Take the stick out of the man's hands and look at it. Is there anything Yet we wish that there were more daring marvellously peculiar in its appearance? Hold it as far above visible water as farming t ka more original ways in experimenting than do most of the experimenters your nand.? Test the sticks and the on experimental farms, both State and man separately and jointly by the elecmaking more elaborate tests of principles which has the power to detect the presence and methods which farmers had previously of the minutest quantity of electricity in either form; use a magnet and measure the varieties of fruit. If it is because the attraction; and, if by either test, the preschances of improvement over existing varie- ence of power is sufficient to explain the willingly give a gold eagle to the man who to the work. I would have the herd all use of the land. The Scotch pine might be together, and the bees fairly tumble over Varieties are being cultivated until the fact one demonstrate the fact; otherwise he that they are worthless is sattled, and then stands before the bar of common sense cast aside, that is precisely why the State convicted of practising, in this age of light experiment stations should do it. Is it not and reason, the senseless magic of heathen

one private propagators have done? Finally let us examine as to whether the to study the habits of different so-es led facts of the water-finder are in kinds of fruits, and then cross them upon harmony with well-known natural laws. kinds of fruits have been originated. a body of seen water there will be no Why cannot the crossing of fruits be made attraction, whereas, if heistands 20 or more the product will be valuable as done on the crossing of an mals, whose excellences then there will be the most powerful and the crossing of an mals, whose excellences then there will be the most powerful and the company to the company of the company to the company of the company to the comp wonderful attraction! Now this cannot be, Heretofore most of the valuable varieties for it is a square contradiction of a wellof fruit have been produced by socident, as known principle in physics, that the attrac-

If this claim of ability to find unseen average results of 84 tests. They say that

oftentimes found under where the twigs Brother Farmers: If help can eally be shown is that there is no relation whetever

Ind.

The divining-rod was in use away back 2000 years or more ago, in the times of the heathen R mans, not only for the finding of water, but also for the precious metals and coal, amber and limestone. They believed that the magic power dwelt in the seventh son of the seventh son; that he needed to Of course the water hunter believes that

haives or quarters, but that there was a reg-ular gain up to using the haives. If the seed cost twice as much per bushel as the crop seld for, the six bushels of extra crop fit for elder, while one well pollen'zed from



INDIAN GAME COCK.

belief which insults common sense, or con- judgment, affected by more or less of practi-, evergreen windbreak to protect their that certain twigs in his hands insist on water, then the twigs turn and so indicate he stands over an invisible vein or body of for us to revere and believe in the thousand water, does common sense endorse him and and one absurd signs and wonders of the have we full faith in the frickiness of these ignorantiand eredulous past, as to continue twigs? On the contrary is not the very to have faith in the water-finding power of this, that or the other bit of wood.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY. Marblehead, Mass.

Maine Farm Notes.

level in the woods.

D H. THING.

of large size, and into haives of medium size. If forced to use small potatoes

tradicts natural laws. When a man declares cal experience, leads him to believe there is orchards and gardens, buildings, cattle and poultry yards from the cold winds. We need them less here in New England than do those who live in more level countries. Here we can and do shelter ourse lve be hind the "everlasting hills," and it will be found that many of the early settlers but upon the south side of a hill that they might be protected by it and by the forest that crowned it from the cold north and portheast winds.

But today, if the hill remains, the forest We have had, of late, cold weather, the has vanished. Increasing population has thermometer running down to 12 below led to the building and planting upon other zero and hovering around zero for several than southerly and southeasterly slopes, days. We have also had snow and cold and if the modern-built houses and barns northwest winds, making the snow as dry are better protected upon the inside against Hay seems to pay better than usual, or may come, though it be a bilgrard as bad a very short last season, but we seem to have the wind as it comes direct from the regions

for a double row, we would plant hemlock the other.

with the same reasonable certainty that feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the product will be valuable as the cost is feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the product will be valuable as the cost is feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the product will be valuable as the cost is feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the product will be valuable as the cost is feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the product will be valuable as the cost is feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the product will be valuable as the cost is feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the product will be valuable as the cost is feet above a body of unseen water, the kind the cost is feet above a body of unseen water.

much better assurance in growing nursery stock, with strong probability that it will not need budding or grafting to make it valuable for the fruit gower.

Water-Finding by Hein from the misunderstood: I, by no means, alable, and 115 salable more than seed think the apples are nearly but not quite the fruit gower.

Water-Finding by Hein from the first state of salable potatoes more than the amounts among the clossoms better in windy days, and thus help to more therefore that helps any soil.

When the erop is turned under, the land used. Planted whole potatoes, a yield of 196 bushels, 157 of them salable, and only 107 of salable potatoes more than the amounts among the clossoms better in windy days, and thus help to more therefore he provided that the near and thus help to more therefore he provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provide of seed used. It will be seen that the use and thus help to more thorough polleniza-of whole seed was not as profitable as either tion and more perfect fruit. Experimenters gained by using haives instead of quarters another blossom, and preferably from would not pay for using 14 bushels more another variety, will produce a fruit perfect seed, nor would the gain in using quarters in size and shape.

Early Fruit Questions.

It is advisable to get the mulch away from fruit trees and vines as early in spring as possible, but not until the danger from excessive freezing is past. A warm spell in March will sometimes start the sap up, and then if the mulch is removed and the ground worked the roots may be severely damaged by a late cold snap. Fruit growers cannot do better than to remove the mulch early, work the soil as soon as it is possible to do it, and then watch the weather reports. On and analyzing milk and its constituents so the first indication of a cold wave put back that it will give him a correct idea of the mulch at night or give some protection to the early varieties or fruits. In this way one can have an early start with the fruits, and sometimes harvest the first gravity of milk, and to enable him to crop a week earlier. This means a good deal, for the first picking of any fruit crop, if good, is the most profitable. Some in ong list of points in the matter of bacteritheir desire to reap the benefits of these closy which are not only interesting, but early high prices harvest their fruits before of value to the dairymen. These are they are ripe and ship them to ma ket, and insturally closely associated with sanitary in nine cases out of ten lose. There is a science in the stable, something which solence in the stable, something which week or two too early.

apparent when we consider how an east wind converted into dollars and cents. or a damp week may turn a promising orehard into an unprofitable one by blasting New York. all the blossoms. Another danger that may what Varieties of Sweet Corn the blossoms are in full bloom is that of poleoning honey beer. The bees which

tinctly help the fruit crop. S. W. CHAMBERS. New York.

Alsike Clover for Honey, Hay be safe to plant other early sorts. and Milk.

summed up in this title. It would be hard the Quincy Market. This is a great cropto find a crop that would furnish all three par of cars that run not only large, but just crops to better advantage and at less cost. about as sweet as that delicious but later Let the farmer who enters into dairying variety, Potter's Excelsior, Original Crosby, sow alsike, and then add bees and plenty of another Boston favorite, will follow the

It is affirmed that the turning of the twig as meal. We have three feet of snow on a the changes of temperature outside, the one is equal to the white clover for furnishing Island, its native home. who goes out of doors must brave all that nectar to bees, and it makes a mild-flavored The next, in order of ripening, would be and light-solored honey that brings the the Country Gentleman, a very thin-kerelse farmers are better posted as to the re- a Texas "norther." How do people endure highest price in the market. The honey neled and sweet variety. Stowell's Everquirements of stock. Our hay crop was it who live on the open prairie and must face made from this clover should be put up green would follow in natural order and the only as fancy clover and sold only to the season be wound up by the latest of all variplenty of it. Hay is worth at the barn ten dollars (10) per ton,—that is good hay,—
cheap hay is lower and ought to be. Pota
plenty of it. Hay is worth at the barn to deternal snow, without anything to break most dealers will appreciate. The bees like Egyptian. This line is of southern origin which it shows in its habit of growth, the man separately and jointly by the elecrometer and the galvonoscops, each of in Augusta, which is our nearest market.

They has the newer to detect the present of the allowed in Augusta, which is our nearest market.

They cluster in the field like is one as a fence. We do not look the alsike. They cluster in the field like if all the above-named varieties were I find the silo a great fodder saver. A upon it as ornamental in the one case or files around molasses. It is very deficient to planted the same day they would be marketgood pasture is handy but not indispensa- useful in the other. But a windbreak we secure a blossom that the bees like and able, under like conditions, in the order here ble. A small shafy field to turn the cows would have of another sort. We like the one that will at the same time furnish high- given; but it would not be wise to plant so on two or three hours in the 24, with a stately white pine, set at distances of about grade honey. By placing the number of thin-kernelled a variety as the Country plenty of ensilage as green feed for soiling 12 feet apart, far enough back to make hives near a large alaike clover field, some- Gentleman before the ground had become ties are not sofficient to warrant the years phenomenon claimed can be shown, I will do very well, and willnot add largely a background and not to interfere with the time this grass and the red clover are mixed thoroughly warm. preferred by others, but we like our native each other to get into such a field, for they (my own has 28), all of which have their white pine. If one could afford the space like to make a change by going from one to merits, yet the above I consider an excel-

When a boy we were taught to cut our opposite the spaces between the pines, makobtatoes for seed into quarters if they were ing the rows at least 12 feet apart or a little good commercial one that seidom goes begcolor puts it under a ban as a market sort ging in the market. Let it be a pure clover until its merits become known. It is, how-Of course this is not intended for small crop, either alsike alone or mixed with red sver, worthy of a place on every table. I smaller than a pullet's egg, they went in places of a few acres, though for a garden clover, and the hay will bring 10 to 20 refer to the Mexican Sweet. This is not each other by distributing the pollen of one He claims that unseen water has a whole. We should do the same today unvariety of approved merit up in the pollen of another? In this way a few of the floest and he claims that if he stands close over line a variety costing a dollar a pound or location, but it is better adapted to the line weather is good the alsike will tone over the red clover and the more, the saving of seed would probably be larger farm, where one windbreak would several inches over the red clover, and the is not of the best. one eye up to whole large potatoes, we be obtained at small cost, and we would not That should be true of every kind of grass n-ver tried them on a large scale or were eare to set larger ones. The evergreen does or clover, and it is as important as the varieties of the evergreen does or clover, and it is as important as the variety and method of raising. If one cannot exact figures, though they generally confirmed us in the belief that the way we not be wasted, for such trees well grown handy for the third and last crop. The and well cared for will have a marketable milk harvest is an important one, and no But Farmers' Bulletin No. 35 gives the value at any time after they are 25 years fall and winter feed is better appreciated neither mould nor sour, while the bees occupy old, that will increase with their age until by dairy cows than good alsike properly fed them more readily. Has any one tried this he value. But for every one thus saved, water by the help of twigs cannot be ex- cutting them to one eye gave 100 bushels they shall have been standing a time bethere are thousands as good, and some perhaps better, which are grafted over, so that

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Bone of the network are grafted over, so the network are grafted over, s none of the natural fruit is ever allowed to bear. What is needed is to make certain that varieties of undoubted excellence are with each other with each othe droughed with each other. Then if the seed but a practice of magic, though the men from thus crossed is planted we shall have who have faith in it may be as honest as 100 salable more than seed. Cut in quarters the peaches and some other ball-bardy varied but a practice of magic, though the men total yield was 141 bushels, 123 salable, and lies of fruit trees, but it prevents the shak- profit. The roots are long and deep sealed might be easier tempted to go on a robbing in the soil, and they produce a beneficial

MAR 15 1800 5

estment of Agriculture.

The Dairy man and Science.

The successful dairs man must be a man of some i nowledge of chemistry and generally practical science, and the more he knows of the fundamental laws of these departments of human knowledge the better he will be able to compete with the large creameries. The latter employ men of more than practical knowledge to make their but-ter the best that can be produced. It is by uniting practical business brains with scien-tific knowledge that they have been able to raise the standard of butter. The farmsuffer most from this change. Now any farmer with a fair amount of energy can perfeet himself in such obem cal knowledge necessary to make his work a success there are several points of special interest where this knowledge comes in valuable It should help him in sampling, testing the value of any milk offered to him for butter making. Such knowledge should also enable him to judge of the specific ong list of points in the matter of bacteri-

difference between an early harvest of ripe no dairyman can well do to ignore. fruit and green, haif-formed fruit picked a success in modern butter making, and un-In the matter of spraying it should be re-less one understands it in its widest sense membered that this may be done at the he will make mistakes. Finally we have the proper time to be of any use. Spraying is value of knowing how to calculate food one of the most wasteful practices on many farms, simply because the owners do not health and milk flow of the animals. There understand the use of it. We spray for seab is no study more interesting than this in early in the season just before the buds open. Later than this it is of little or no man has it within his power to make exuse. This applies to all fruits. If one has periments, and by carefully noting and rereason to believe that there is no trace of cording the results he can reach concluseab in the orehard, what is the object of stons that will be of more than local value. spraying? None at all, for the codling worm and similar pests will not be reached by this early work. The time to spray for this early work. The time to spray for this pest is after the bloom is over. Neither should the spraying be done while the blossoms are in full bloom. At such a time the array has a decided, tendancy to time the spray has a decided tendency to prevent the setting of the fruit, and the corchard may be materially damaged. The blossoming period is the critical time for that through the winter evenings one could the orchard, and nothing must be done to blight or interfere with the setting of the the art ject, and later put them to the defruit. The sensitiveness of the blossoms is sired test. In time this knowledge could be

PROF JAMES S. DOTY.

to Plant. "What shall we plant of sweet corn?" is

suck out the pollen are sure to take some of one of a class of questions frequently asked the poison, and the reby suffer. All orchard- of seedsmen, and I therefore infer that an ists do not keep bees, but they may injure answer to it would interest the readers of their neighbor's property, and indirectly your journal. For early corn, everything themselves, because bees in an orchard dis- considered, the Cory still heads the list. One fact of special import is not generally known, viz., that it is hardier than most, if not all, other varieties, and hence can be planted several days earlier than it would

After Cory, for those whose plans make it wise to have a week's interval between The threefold advantages of alsike are their varieties, might well be considered hay storage room to his place, and he will Quincy Market; and after this follows, in make a good living.

Quincy Market; and after this follows, in the order of maturity, Potter's Excelsior, make a good living.

First, as to the honey crop. Alsike bloom or "Squantum," as it is called in Rhode

Seed catalogues contain many varieties lent selection for either marketing or for Marbiehead, Mass.

It is the usual custom among beeksepers here who extract their honey to allow the bees to clean out the combs before they are from the extractor, and that the honey will

AGRICULTURAL.

The Use of Ensilage.

Another successful winter of feeding with ensilage makes one feel like adding another note of praise to this winter food. Properly raised and fed, there is no better friend for the dairymen or cattle raisers. As much harm probably is done by improper feeding as anything else. Some seem to arrive at the conclusion that because the ensilage is good for eattle that nothing else is required, and so they sell all their hay and grain and feed ensilage exclusively. No restricted diet like that could for long produce good results. While I am willing to contend that ensilage would prove as good a single diet food as anything we raise on the farm, it would be unsafe to feed it without other rations. Hay, straw and grain, and even winter vegetables fed with it regularly or occasionally would keep the animals in better condition and stimulate their appetites so they would air, and they are powerful agencies in carrylatter in any winter feeding. If the rations

Besides forming a good winter food that th animals like, the ensilage enables the ter his took in good condition and sell his by and grain at a big profit. A good diet with on-liege as the basis is to feed the answers in this Bulletin, which contain erough to keep them in excellens health, common schools, but most of them are such and they thrive off the mixture. The corn as are familiar to the farmer, in perhaps stover and straw are not very nourishing, other forms learned by practical experience but they help to improve the digestion of or are such as we have made use of above the whole mass. From 30 to 40 pounds of We would recommend that the five lessons sere, and on the same land not more than mals on the farm. three tons of bay can be harvested. The difference in favor of the corn ensilage is so pronounced that there is little room left for JAMES S. WILSON Connections.

Farming at Experiment Sta-

tions. Impoverished Lands

University treats upon the difficult problem of how to restore fertility to lands which have become so poor, or, as many term it, so exhausted or worn out as to refuse to yield as profitable crops as they once yielded. As will be seen later on, both these terms are often incorrect. Land may become almost practically barren, wish sufficient elements of fertility in it to grow heavy crops, and the mission of this buile- at this market have been about 200,000 bushel; rhubarb 7 to 8 cents a pound. \$in is as much to teach us how to restore these fields as to tell us how to add fertility when it is lacking.

that it is lumpy, hard, foul and unresponsize. It may only need a thorough working in price was inevitable. We may see a lions are \$1.25 a box, and beet greens 75 to a proper depth to make the soil fine, and butter famine before the spring supply cents. Parsley \$2.25, string beans, scarce, this may even make a summer fallow necessary, and a clearing off of stoner, stumps and bushes. It may need draining before this can be properly done, which will make soils deeper, more porous, warmer,

ss, or sae have become too dry and need irrigation to perfect a full crop, or may have been eropped too continuously with one crop, or ercps of similar character, which last is the only really "exhausted soil," or some one do not care to make them. element is exhausted so far as it was in a form available for plant food.

When land lacks humus or vegetable matter there are many ways in which it may be supplied. The most common of these is stable manure. Some grades of muck from the swamps will supply much. Green crops plowed under are often used for this purpose. The sod turned over to decay will from blade and root furnish some. If the land is in tillage a catch-crop. or one sown among or between the growing crops, may be put in to plow under. A cover crop, or one that will remain on the ground during the winter, and plowed in after it has made some growth in the spring, is an easy and cheap method of furnishing humus. One of the best crops to plow in is green clover, yet it may be more profitable to use the clover for feeding, and plow under the manure made while it is being fed. (This last is the case with dairy cows, grain fed along with the clover. The manure would be more valuable than the slover alone, while slover roots would add to the humns .- Ep)

If the soil needs draining many plants will not send their roots down deep enough to make a good growth, as they find no air there. The soil may be too cold for them or it may be too sour. If it is it will redden blue litmus paper, which can be obtained at almost any drug store. A dressing of ashes or lime would neutralize this seld and neither should be plowed in, but harrowed in after plowing, as they naturally work

Other of the elements may be exhausted or not be in available condition. If the land grows weeds it should be fertile enough to grow other crops. If too sandy or hard for slover to start well, try rye, buckwheat, beans or some other crops. Plow when land is most fit, and if it is a hard clay try fall plowing. If sure that humus is needed, and stable manure eannot be obtained, and no time can be spent to grow green crops, try an application of tankage. This contains humus and nitrogen from animal matter, much of which is in an insoluble form, and will become gradually availab e, while nitrate of sods or other soluble materials might leach down before the crops had made use of them.

To test whether soil has especial need of any one element of fertility, it may be well to make five plats, long and wide enough for a few rows of the same crop on each. G ve No. 1 an application of nitrate of sode, 200 pounds to the acre, or 400 pounds tarkage. No. 2, 200 pounds superphosphates per acre. No. 3 apply nothing. No. 4, 200 duced the supply of all green vegetables wild ducks in fair demand. ounds of murlate of potash per acre. No. 5, 1000 pounds of lime. A still more exten- very much excepting the few from points barrel higher than a week ago, but poorer sive experiment would be to have a strip not affected by it, or those that have qualities have been sent lately, which with stable manure and other strips with a arrived from California. Our greenhouse should keep prices down. There are but mixture of nitrate of sods and potash, sods supply has also been light, owing to a lack few cranberries here, and the best Cape and superphosphate (the plain seld phos- of sunshine, for no amount of artificial heat Cod are held at \$11 to \$13 a barrel. Jerseys

when this term is used), and another with superphosphate and potase, while a third should have all three combined. A convenlent size for these trial strips is one tenth of an acre, and use cach article in the amounts directed for the tests of them s'ngly, and stable manure about to an equal value with the three combined.

Not only does drainage deepen the soil so that roots can go down farther, but the fine, porous soll can absorb and bring up water from below when the surface is dry. This operation is belped by frequent shallow tillage of the surface soil, which keeps it dry and warm. The tools for best doing this on one soil may not be the best on another. Deep plowing may be good in one field for one crop and shallow plowing better for others, and the same is true of fall plowing and spring plowing. Farmers need to study more the needs of the fields and of the various ercp s.

A friable or porous soil admits heat and desire more. We must always consider this ing on certain changes in the chemical elements in the soil which fit them for plant fed dull the appetite of the animals, some- food. They work as the ferments work in thing else should be fed. A change in diet the yeast in beer or bread. Too much standing water on or near the surface keeps out the air and the heat.

But water is needed. It is kes about 300 tons of water to grow a ton of dry matter. fa-mer to sell more of his grain and hay. In One inch of rainfall means 113 tons per a winter like the present ensilage comes in sore. If there is not enough rainfall for particularly good because grain and hay are growing a heavy crop in the summer months both in demand at good prices. The farmer we must save that which has fallen in the with a well-stocked allo can dispose of most spring. This is best done by keeping the of his hay and grain, leaving just enough to surface tilled so that the dry earth on the carry him along with the ensitage until sum- top will act as a mulch. We all know how mer. The result of this is that he will win- moist the soil will be under a mulch of straw

latter twice a day, with a little corn stover | much information in regard to the various or st aw in the morning and at noon, and a fertilizing elements and the growth of little hay at night. This gives variety plants, which would adapt it well to use in ensilage a day make a good ration. At this with 100 or more questions, should be made late day one can readily calculate how long a text book for every school in every agrian acre's produce will last. From 12 to 15 cultural district, to be followed by equally tons of corn ensilage can be raised to the valuable lessons in regard to our live ani-

The Twentieth Century.

Upon the question when the 19th century give mine. Assuming that a child was stant of the year 1900, then, on the 31st day Balletin 174 from the station at Cornell of December next, when the hammer shall strike its 12:h stroke upon the clock bell P. M., the child will be one year old. The same moment will be the last part of the 19:h century and the next moment will be the commencement of the 20th century.

T. L. ROBINSON. Nashua, N. H.

Butter Market

pounds per week less than the average weekly consumption, and this has been a barrel, with red from 75 cents to \$1.25 a pound, and fresh tongues the same. She never found fault with you, never implied drawn out of the stock in cold storage, but bushel box. Sprouts 17 to 18 cents a quart Land may become unprofitable to cultithere is now in storage but about one half as
vate from a lack of tillage and good care, so
much as was there a year ago, and with other
tuce \$1.75 to \$2 a box, and spinach \$1.75 to
cents t) \$1. Clams steady (at, 50 cents a)
Grew nobler, girls purer, as through the whole markets having a short supply, an advance \$2 a barrel. Endive \$1.25 a doz:n. Dande-callon, or in shell \$3 a barrel. a Smiles in The children were gladder that pulled as her reaches us. It may be that some has been held back by the makers, or by snow and washouts on the railroads, so that have some in at \$3.25 to \$3.50 a case. Mushthere may be an increase in receipts soon, rooms from 40 to 60 cents a pound. but we searcely expect is. It is difficult now Naturally this condition prevents there to \$2.75 a barrel. being many large sales, and, indeed, dealers

> The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 12,210 tubs and 34,162 boxes, a

New York the exports were 18 packages. St. John, N. B., 183 pack sges.

Company for the week is as follows: Put rels and \$2.75 to \$3 25 for cloth tops. New in, 40 tubs; taken out, 4126 tubs; stock beets and carrots from Bermuda at \$1 to 10,076 tubs, sgainst 17,767 tubs same time 12.25 a crate. Asparagus from California at last year. The Eastern Company reports a 33 to 34 a dozen. Caul fi wers \$2.75 to stock of 748 tubs, against 3000 tubs same \$3.25 per case, or \$1 to \$2.50 in half-barrel directly over them from west to east, even in the time last year, and with these added the baskets from Fiorida. New cabbages from cumulus rigion of the Bocks Mou total stock is 10,824 tube, against 20,707 tubs Florida are \$2.50 to \$3 a crate, and egg a year ago.

Domestic and Poreign Fruit.

There have been but small receipts of pples this week, with a good demand for choice lots of any kind, but Baldwins lare the prime favorites now. Choice No. 1 fair to good lots are \$2.50 to \$3. Greenings \$2 to \$3, and Talman Sweets the same York Imperials \$3.25 to \$3.75, and Ben Davis \$3.50 to \$4 with not many in market. Some No. 2 and cooking sorts at \$2 to \$2 50 Oranberries are in short supply, and really choice berries go up to \$10, but fair to good can be bought at \$7 to \$9 a barrel. Boxes \$3 for choice and \$2.25 to .\$2.75 for fair to good. Fiorida strawberries in fair supply, and sell slowly at 25 to 40 cents a quart.

The cold weather rather cuts off the demand for oranges and lemons, but the market is not heavily stocked. California navels, fair to good, at \$2 to \$2.50 a box. choice at \$2 75 to \$3.50 and fancy at \$3.50 to \$4 25 according to counts. Sloods at \$2.75 to \$3 25 for good to choice boxes, and \$1.50 to \$2 for half boxes. Tangerines in half boxes from \$1 50 to \$2 for fair to good, \$2.25 to \$2 75 for choice and fancy at \$3 to \$3.25. G ape fruit at \$3.25 to \$3.75 for good to hoice and \$4 for fancy. California seedlings from \$1 35 to \$1.75 a box. Lemons are quiet, w.ta Sorrento and Majori from \$2.50 to \$4 Dates and figs unchanged from previous quotations but in small demand.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

The heavy frosts in the South have refrom that source, and prices have advanced



New beets are \$1.75 to \$2.25 a dezen the best selling at 35 cents a quart, and bunches, and old beets or carrots at 40 to from that they go down to a 15-cent quality. closes, the jury do not agree; but as every 50 cents a box; parentps, 90 cents to \$1.15; one has a right to give his opinion, I will flat turnips 35 to 40 cents a box, yellow turnips \$1 a barrel and sweet German born immediately after 12 e'clock, P. M.,
Dec. 31, 1899, which would be the first in-

Marrow and Bay State squash searce at and both more moist in dry weather to get any extra grades less than 27 to 27 1 \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel, and good Hubbards \$25 and dry sconer after wet weather. It cents in tubs or 28 in boxes. This creates to \$30 a ton. A few new squashes have may need more vegetable matter to furnish a demand for good firsts and seconds, which been received and sold from \$2.50 to \$3 a humic acid, or lime to counteract the acid already in it.

By changes in other fields or water courses, or the cutting off of forests, it may Dairy is in small supply, and Vermont Mountains 58 to 60 cents, New York white extra is at 24 to 25 cents, with New York stock 55 to 60 cents. A few Jersey sweet extra one cent less and firsts at 22 cents. potatoes arrive, but small demand at \$2.25

New York Retail Market.

The vegetable market here is with total weight of 640,536 pounds, against many changes. State and Wortern potatoes make a sound, which is and same as that first 550 833 pounds the previous week and 596, in fair demand at 31.50 to \$1.75 for 180-771 pounds the corresponding week last pound begg, and Island almost move year. For Monday and Tuesday of this \$1.50 to \$2.20 here. Maine potator move because of the high price \$1.75 to because of the high price \$1.75 to \$2.50 to \$2.50 miles from Hawali it settled upon the surface of the sea, and was then carried back by the northeast wind to its place of origin, where it the week were 56 pounds, against 45,150 1 iorids, and Florida go from \$2 50 to \$3 50, anotheast wind to its place of origin, where it pounds corresponding week last year. From with Havana at \$3 to \$4. Most of recent receipts are nearer the lower than the higher and from Montreal by way of Portland and figures. Bermudas are firm at \$5 to \$6 for heavy pall. prime and \$3.50 to \$4.50 for No. 2. Sweets The statement of the Quincy Cold Storage dull at \$2 25 to \$2.75 for double head barplants \$3 to \$3 50 a half barrel, with lettuce at \$1.50 to \$4 Bermuda onions or Havana onions are from \$1.60 to \$1.75 a crake. Norfolk Kale 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Call-fornia peas \$1 to \$2 a case. Florida peppers \$2 to \$2.50 a carrier, and radishes at \$1 to \$1.50 a basket. We also to be explained is that frost flowers do not form on all plants. The peculiar thing the peppers \$2 to \$1.50 a basket. We also to be explained is that frost flowers do not form on all plants. nce at \$1.50 to \$4 Bermuda onions or Baldwins are \$3 25 to \$3.50 a barrel, and get string beans of all qualities in fair supply from fancy at \$4 50 to \$5 a crate down to those at \$1 to \$2. Tomatoes continue to come poor, and prices vary from only que to capillary movement of water in the 75 cents to \$1.75 a crate. Hothouse prod-plant, but a w.olly satisfactory explanation is nots are in fair supply. Lettuce at 75 lacking.

> Tomatoes 10 to 25 cents a pound and radishes \$2 to \$3 per dozen. Poultry stands with prices almost unchanged from week to week. There are Philadelphia broilers of 21 to three pounds to the pair, 24 to 26 cents a pound, and heavier ones at 22 to 24 cents. There is a half carried out! light supply of fresh turkeys. Young hens are held firm at 11 to 114 cents, but there are many undesirable lots from 7 to 9 cents. Chickens in good supply at 15 to 16 cents for large Philadelphia and 12 to 13 cents for mixed weights. Western chickens are coming very poor, and bring from 8 to 11 cents and not many at the higher price. Caponi are quiet at 16 to 17 cents for best, and from that all grades down to 10 cents. It is hard to find good lots of ducks or geese, but S:alker, D. D. prices are unchanged. Squabs are more plenty, and good ones can be bought at \$1.75 to \$2 a decay, with large white at \$2.50 to \$3. Very little doing in game, and

cents a dozen for fancy and fair to good at

25 to 60 cents. Cucumbers \$1.50 to \$1.75 a

dozen for No. 1 and 50 cents to \$1 for No. 2

Apples are firm at from 50 cents to \$1 a should keep prices down. There are but phate, 15 per cent. phosphoric acid is meant entirely takes the place of the heat of the can be be bought for \$9. Fiorida straw-

prices steady. Suipe and plover scarce, and

Winter vegetables about steady, berries in goodlegooly with semail demand,

Boston Fish Market.

The supply of fresh fish continues light, 35 cents a pound; egg plants are scarce, and and weak fish 7 to 8 cents. Hake 41 to 5 all that we could hear of were a few sold at conts for small and 6½ to 7 cents for large. \$5 a case; celery about gone, some very Hallbut 9 to 10 cents for gray and 11 to 14 poor lots sold at \$7 to \$8 a box, but fancy cents for white. Binefish 11 to 12 cents. sold at \$9 to \$9.50; salsify 75 cents to \$1 a Mackerel 12 to 13 cents each for small and For the past month the receipts of butter dozen bunches; artichokes \$1.25 to \$1 50 a 20 to 22 cents for large. Smelts 6 to 7 cents a pound for Eastern and 15 to 16 Twas her thinking of others made you think of Cabbages not very plenty at \$1.25 to \$1.50 cents for natives. Esls 9 to 10 cents a Shad are in and sell at 33 to 35 cents Your wrong by her right; and yet men at her the percentage of profit at which the busismall supply at \$1 to \$1.40 a gallon. Oysters quiet at 95 cents a gallon for standard Nor- The weak and the gentle, the ribald and rude, tolk, \$1.15 for Providence River, or fresh ened Stamfords. In the shell Stamfords at \$1 75 a bushel or \$5 a barrel. Blue Points \$3 a bushel. Lobsters scarce at 20 cents a sound alive and 22 to 25 cents boiled.

SCIENTIFIG.

-According to the census of 1890 the per sons engaged in agriculture, fishing and mining formed 39.65 per cent. of all persons engaged in gainful occupations, or about 13.57 per cent. o the total population.

-- In a phonograph the vibrations tof the which marks the recording cylinder. When the ylinder is used the metal Loint follows the ndentations, and aff sets the diaphragm from the other side, causing It to vibrate precisely as it had vibrations when first used. In vibrations

——During and volcanic eruption in the Hawai arrived a fortnight after its original departs and sovered the entire group of islands with its

--- The penetration of ordinary sysiones intothe higher regions of the atmosphere is slight. They are only two or three miles deep. flurricyclonic and cyclonic areas are hardly to be triets. The ordinary circulation theory does not nold good.

-The phenomenon called "frost flowers" on all plants, but only on about twenty-six species, as far as yet known. Among these ar frostweed, dittany, marsh fi-abanes and suitivased heliotrope. The phenomenon is appar

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

.. It is better to say, " This one thing I do," than to my, " These forty things I dabble in."-

.... I detend of ging to the Lird to cour plans, at smoot prorw ers morel birew eds hall the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting, and in being served by others; it consists in giving and in serving

thers .- Drummond. To be a Obristian is not merely to save one s own soul, but to discharge one's duty to the world; it is to be part of an organism with which we suffer and with which we triumph; is to be an adverent of a great oruse and to prove loyal to a divine leader.-Ber. James

....Religion, common sense and experience are all united in one sentence, the author of which is

0000000000000000

BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living Cure Billous and Nervous Disorders. 10 cents and 95 cents, at drug stores.

unknown to us: The strongest confidence in the protection and favor of God does not precinde the use of any of the means of self precervation and defence which his providence has put in our power.—New York Obristian Advocate.

and going out in aspiration after the Eterna, 23 843 carats, valued at £43,780. The "oles and yet finds words forsake him when he at-

in our intercourse with them! How eareful have resident pastors and 3980 are mission stations attended by priests attached to other churches. There are ten Cabbelle if those (mine of all discount who is may just on universities, thirty secular seminaries, with noon the moment may arrive when repetitance annot be followed by reparation:

2030 seminarians; seventy-nine religious seminarians; hith 1198 seminarians; 178 colleges for

CURIOUS FACTS.

--- Two noming pigeons flew from Pensacola Fis., to Fall River, Mars., 1182 miles, between

Great Britain in any form. The colonies are of value to her as markets and as outlets for her churches 387.

and all compounds; there are about three thousand compounds of "un" in the Standard Dictionary, which go for words. We do not know thousand, which go for words. We do not know the captivity to Judes, and their descend-250,000 words, including modern scientific terms, to say, the twelve tribes. The word Jew is hew large the spanish vocabulary is; scientific words have not padded it so much as the Eng-

lish vocabulary.

—It is noted that of thirty-four great battles, twelve were fought on Sunday, six on Thursday, five on Wednesday, two on Friday, while Monday, Tuesday and daturday claim three aplece. Among the Sonday battles were Waterioo, inkerman and the fall of Delhi; Gravelotte and in the business world of Boston since the Omdurman happened on Thursday; Tel-2!-Ke-bir, the battle of Alma and Balaklava came on Wednesday; Trafaigar was won on Tuesday, Sebastopol on Friday, and the battles of Marengo and Abu Klea were fought on Satur- Sons Company. The real estate owned by

Britain leads the world in passenger transporta-tion, but the United States leads in freight traffic. Great Britain has twice the passenger \$1.90 a crate; leek 50 cents a degree and both high prices have reduced consumption.

\$1.90 a crate; leek 50 cents a degree, and market cod sells at 5 to 5½ cents a pound, radiahes 30 to 40 cents; cucumbers are cheaper at \$12 to \$14 a hundred; peppers cents. Haddeck at 3½ to 3½ cents for shore, with are firm at \$5 a six-basket case, with Southern tomatoes at \$2, hothouse tomatoes 30 to pollock at 4½ to 5 cents, classes 6 to 7 cents. care of the United States, actual figures being second, with 29.984. United States lerds in freight toanage, with 912.978.953 tons. Great Britain second, with 487 043.265 tons.

BRILLIANTS.

She took as she found them, and did them all good.

—Mrs. Browning.

Dear Friend, whose presence in the house, whose gracious word benign, Turn water into wine. Come visit us, and when full work Grows weary, line on line, Revive our souls and make us see Life's water glcw as wine.

The to rial talk, the evening fire, The ho nely household shrine, Shall glow with angels' visits when The Lord pours out toe wine. For when self-seeking turns so love Which knows not m The miracle again is wrought And water changed to wine

-James Freeman Clark. Pansier, lilier, king cups, daisles Let them live upon their Long as there's a sun that sets Primroses will have their glory; Long as there are violets.

They will have a place in story; There's a flower that shall be mine, T is the little celandine. " But for thee, dear friend My soul too reckiess of , mild grace, had stood In her original self too confident, Retained too long a countenance severe A rock with torrents roaring with the clouds Familiar, and a favorite of the stars. But it on didst plant its crevices with flowers. And teach the little birds to build their nests

Hung it with shrabs that twinkle in the precze, And warble in its chambers . . When every day brought with it some new sense Of exquisite regard for common thirg', And all earth was budding with these gifts Of more refined humanity, thy breath, Dear sister! was a kind of gentle spring

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MICROBES IN BOLY WATER .- " R.W. C.": Dr.

Abba, a disunguished bacteriologist and healt moer of Turin, Italy, has been for some time examining the toly water contained in the for attached to the piliars or walls of Turinese churcher. Thirty-one specimene have been ex-amined by bimself and his assistants, and the results more than confirmed his anticipation that such water may be an effective conduit of disease. The water is constantly excosed to dust. and the fingers dipped into it are not always of the most cleanly. The church authorities state that salt is put into the water as a hygienic measure, but it is well known to physicians that salt is not an effective disinfectant. It is stated that the sacristans are not usually even careful bow often do we take our plans to the Lord to the keep the fonts or the plans o which they are get them, approved—nometimes after they are attached clean. Among the bacteria detected ball carried out! diphtheria and bas lius of tuberculesis. He recommends as precautionary messures that the fonts and piliars be carefully washed and disinfected, that the fout itself be daily disinfected. and the water be treated with some antiseptic. There are no doubt many o her sources of far greater danger in spreading intections than holy water, but when it has been shown that such a danger exists, be it ever so slight the wisest course is to take measures to avoid it Prejudices in each matters of bygiene are no onger so strong as fermerly, and the same en lightenment that has led to the introduction o the incividual communion cup in many churche will no deabt lead to the removal of this source of infection as room as it is recognized. TRANSVAAL DIAMONDS -" Young Bride": It

is not generally known that the diamond-produc-og region of South Africa is not confined to Kimberly. The United States Cot sul at Pretoria recently reported that the output of a to the Pretoria district during the counds, the largest stone found having a weight thirty-sight carats. Although the industry has not developed with any astonishing rapidity, it must be remembered that the first stone was year 1898 was valued at nearly nine thousand

vered at Belifontein only in August, 1897. discovered at meltiontein only in August, 1897.
The value per carat of the Pretoria stones is six, seen shillings, against twenty-six shillings of those found at Kimberly, and thirty-four shillings per carat for the diamonds from Jazersfontein, in the Orange Free State. The total quantity of diamonds found in the Transval in 1898 west. ower.—New York Opristing Advocases.

In the Orange Free State. The total quantity of diamonds found in the Transval in 1898 was gest of the Etarnal.

28 848 carats, valued at £43,780. The was

and going out in aspiration after the Eternal, and yet finds words forsake him when he attempts to put his devotion into speech. And yet is not this true prayer? For row can you translate aspiration into speech?—W. D. Little,

.... When we are tempted to believe ourselves beaten in some good cause, let us remember displant of Colonns, whom Petrareh loved for his indomi'able spirit. When his assailants, believing him conquered, saked, "Where is your fortress now?" he piaced his hand on his heart, and said, "Here, and one whose strength will ugh a sleek by welled his heard on his heart, and said, "Here, and one whose strength will ugh a sleek by welled." Selected.

.... When the vell of death has been drawn between us and the objects of our regard, how quick algated do we become to their merits, and now bitterly do we then remember words and looks of unkindness which may have escaped us in our intercourse with them! How careful have resident pastors and 3980 are mission stands. It is not the property in the followers. boys, 662 academies for girls, 3811 parishes with schools, with 854 523 pupils. In 251 phan asylums there are 35 458 orphans and the charitable institutions number 827. The number of children in Catholic institutions is 980,670, Fis., to Fall River, May s., 1189 miles, October July 24 and Aug. 8, 1892. This is the longest flight on record.

—No British colony pays! tribute or taxes to

value to her as markets and as outlets for her population. They treat British goods as a rule jast as they treat goods from other countries.

—No less than twenty-four steamers sailed out of various points last year, and have never been heard from, and seventy nine sailing vessels cleared and have never reached their destination.

THE WORD HEBREW—"W. E. F.": The word the broader term, to all the descendants of Hebrer—whether Hebrer was a person, place, or a tribe—and includes all of the people who emigrated westward from Chaldea after the emigration which occurred at the time of the Elaminish invasion. The word invasion. -The English vocabulary is said to contain Israel refers to the descendants of Jacob; that is

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE. The Old Boaton Carpet Firm of John B. Pray, Sons & Co. Becomes a Cor. peration.

year came in is the change of the great carpet firm of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., to a corporation known as the John H. Pray & the firm changed hands at the valuation of -According to the Szientific American, Great \$1,010,000, while the new corporation has a capital of \$825,000 fully paid in.

The Pray corporation as it now exists is the result of a beginning made in the carassociated with all conspicuous business auccess.

For many years past the old firm handled vastly more carpets and rugs than all other Boston establishments combined, and from the very fact of its extensive business has been enabled to keep selling prices always at the most moderate point-since it is well known that the larger the amount of the transactions of any firm the smaller is ness can be successfully conducted.

In changing its form from a firm to a corporation the house is simply following the accepted line adopted by the best business judgment of the day in all large enterprises. Undoubtedly the new corporation will impress itself upon this community more foreibly than ever before, and will extend its already high reputation for straightforward dealing with its customers.

Ladies and Children without Escort

En route to California should join one of the Santa Fe Route personally conducted excursions. The petty cares and annoy-

ances of long-distance travel are taken off their minds by a special excursion conductor. No extra charge. Fall information cheerfully furnished.

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NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. tylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair A horse to be active, stylish and services ble nust be well. You feed properly, that is not all. You should feed also his skin;

think th While th of oil, th enbetitu we can k bone mi pend up not, 11 80 used libe disagree for week flock the

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weighing 90 cents s Spring di to 13 cen 14 cents. 121 to 13 and 101 and No. 2 are 13 to 8\$ 10 to 1 duck an killed lot sop quo fowl, 9 roosters \$1 50 a d \$2 to \$3 ! many kin are from sibly sma bring \$1.

chickens,

In the from a m growing century a spring wa ontskirts, five miles visit anot in solling ten cent

He kep when peo not buy Now he l lage of 40 three oth

oin only in August, 1897. the Pretoria etones is six.

twenty-six shillings of
ly, and thirry-four shillings
abonds from Jagersfontein,
site. The total quantity of
the Transvalin leaves Transvaal in 1898 was at £43,730. The 8'0188 ignings are of finer quality at Kimberly, in volcable is store is sometimes of of a straw-colored sto Jufortunately, the war has isis and hundreds otwerp and Amsterdam

ETATISTICS .- " W. C. C.". ry just issued shows that on of the United States is even bishops and 11.636 to are secular priests and religious orders, such as Franciscans, Paulists, etc., er 10 339 O: these 6409 s and 3980 are mission y priests attached to nore are ten Catholia secular seminaries, with venty-nine religious semiinarians; 178 colleges for for girls, 3811 parishes 4 523 pupils. In 251 orre 35 458 orphans and the number 827. The number is 1880,670.), compared with those for Datholis population of the 1223,265. The number of in the last year and the

W -" W. E. F.": The word older and broader term, of Heber-whether Heber or a tribe—and includes all emigrated westward from gration which occurred at itish invasion. The word scendarts of Jacob; that is ribes. The word Jew is ame, and had its origin at onish captivity. It refers s of the tribes who returned Judes, and their descend.

USENESS CHANGE. Carpet Firm of John & Co. Secomes a Cor-

ost important movement id of Boston since the change of the great car-Pray, Sons & Co., to a as the John H. Pray A he real estate owned by ands at the valuation of a new corporation has a ully paid in. ation as it now exists is

inning made in the carg ago as 1817 by Mr. John owth which succeeding has been due to the exerles of economy, foresight rt which are invariably ll conspicuous business

past the old firm handled and rugs than all other ents combined, and from extensive business has ep selling prices always ate point—since it is well larger the amount of any firm the smaller is profit at which the busifully conducted.

orm from a firm to a coris simply following the ted by the best business y in all large enterprises. new corporation will imfore, and will extend its ation for straightforward stomers.

dren

to California should f the Santa Fe Route eonducted excury cares and annoy-

their minds by a cursion conductor. No formation cheerfully

ong-distance travel are

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TURNOUTS

ning to be in keeping. A a showy harness and a pale s is not all that is necessary. tive, stylish and services ble You feed properly, that is should feed also his skin; grow beautifully by using For sale by all dealers. Boston Agents.

POULTRY,

Practical Poultry Points,

While we have a good opinion of cotton seed meal for cows, when used in limited amount with other grains, say about onefish of the grain ration, we are prejudiced against it for horses, hogs and poultry, more from what we have read than from practical experience. We think linseed meal is better, but even that we would use in very small amounts if at all, and only to give glossiness of plumage to fowl after moulting, and to the coat of the horse after he hav shed his hair. And we think this is as well done with a few raw roots as with the linseed or linseed on ke. While these meals contain a certain a mount of oil, they do not and cannot take the place of a meat food for hogs and hens, and we would as soon think of substituting castor oil for butter in our own diet as to use them instead of our favorite dried beef scraps or dessicated fish, or fresh cut bone and meat when we can get it. We have not used much of the latter for two reasons: For the few that we can keep now it will not pay us to have a disagreeable flavor to egge, milk or flesh, which suggests to us an unwholesomeness. Nor is this all a fancy, for experiments have shown that when hens were fed for a few days upon meat that had begun to decay, and were then dressed for market, they could not be kept fit for food more than a few days, while those fed upon sound grain might be kept under the came conditions of storage

The Maine Farmer says: "A hen needs 100 days off in a year to change her elething, and this time comes from August to D. cember, varying with different hens, some mculting early, some late. When we get a flock that will produce 208 eggs in a year, or even 198, we shall be perfectly willing for them to stop for three months and take a

We do not believe thir, because we have had hens lay right along when moulting, almost, if not quite, as regularly as at any other time. And we do not think any hen which takes 100 days off at one time can be forced to lay 202 or even 198 eggs in a year. With hens less than two years old the process of moulting and getting new p!umage to their looks, excepting when the tail feathers drop out, and little difference in their apparent health or productiveness, if they are a little bet er fed at that time. At least such has been our experience with Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas. We should not know when moultirg began if we did not see the feathers blowing about the yard. Give them good sound wheat and corn, with planty of beef scraps, bone and green food, and they will not need a long vacation if kept in a warm house at night. If they roost in the trees and get no meat excepting a few belated fall bags which they have to ran after, we do not blame them for not paying their board when they are getting new suits of clothing.

A Few Hens says that February or March get tender grass to feed upon. They should storms they will get into it, though in ordinecessary to watch closely for the eggs if found they are probably better for cooking than for hatching.

Poultry and Game.

While receipts of poultry have been large the past week, and the demand light, there are not many really choice chickens, and prices are firm on such. Choice reasting chickens, fresh killed, bring 17 to 18 cents, while ordinary to good lots are 10 to 14 cents. There are a few spring broilers in, weighing about one pound each, that bring 90 cents a pair. Some Northern fowl bring 14 cents, but the bulk go at 12 to 12} cents. Spring duck are from 10 cents for fair lots 10 13 cents for prime, and geese from 11 to 14 cents. Western tu keys, dry packed, 124 to 13 cents for choice drawn and headed, and 10% to 11% cents for choice undrawn. Common to good lots bring 9 to 10 cents and No. 28 to 9 cents. Fancy large capons are 13 to 14 cents, with small and medium at 10 to 12 cents. Chickens and fowl are about the same as the Eastern, and frozen duck and geese quite as high as freshkilled lots. Live poultry in larger supply, and it takes a choice lot to bring top quotations of 114 to 12 cents for fowl, 9 to 10 cents for chickens, old roosters 7 cents. Pigeons are steady at \$1.50 a desen, while squabs are scarce at \$2 to \$3 50. Game is in small supply, as many kinds are now out of season. Grouse are from 90 cents to \$1.25 a pair, and possibly small lots of choice heavy dark would bring \$1.50. Canvasbask ducks, prime, \$3 a pair; redheads, \$1 to \$2. Black or mallard, 75 cents to \$1 and teal 40 to 50 cents.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

In the Farmer's Guide we find a letter from a man in Indiana who says he began growing strawberries about a quarter of a century ago. When harvest came he had eight quarts to sell. He took them in a spring wagon to Middletown, about eight miles, canvassed the town from centre to outskirts, and could not sell a berry. Went ave miles out of the way going home to visit another village, and there he succeeded in solling one quart to a personal friend for ien cents, but he had to take the rest

He kept on growing strawberries, and when people came to see them if they would hot buy he gave them some to take home. Now he lives three miles from another vilage of 4000 to 5000 inhabitants, and with three other growers near him there is seldom a glut of berries in that market. He also has three acres of raspberries and has agrer been able to supply the demand. He

says, "It has all been brought about by educating the people to eat more berries and not so much pork." We command this t to our Seekonk corr who falls to find a mark at for his blackeap raspherries. The people are more easily educated now than they were twenty-five years ago, and we hope it will not take that long to educate the people of Providence into appreciating the marity of the black raspherry. raspbarry.

At the winter meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society, Mr. R. H. L'bby of Newport read an essay on currents and gooseberries. He told of setting 150 gooseberry bushes in 1894. The next year they bore one quart of fruit to the bush. In 1896 they bore five quarts to the bush, and in 1897 ten quarts to the bush, and he has picked 17 quarts to the bush.

He also told of Dr. Cannon of Gareys, who sold 15 bushels of currants besides having all he wanted to use in his family from one-sixteenth of an acre, the crops being estimated to yield at the rate of 250 bushels to the acre. For varieties he advised the Downing as

a gooseberry for market, being large, at tractive and prolific bearers, but would have bone mill and grind our own, and if we de-pend upon buying it, it is often stale if not absolutely decaying before we get it, and if absolutely decaying before we get it, and if Fay's Prolific at the head of the list of reds not, it soon begins to decay, and we want no rotten food for our hens or cows. If nad liberally any talkted food imparts a Prolific at the head of the list of reds and Lee's Prol fic as the best of the blacks.

For setting the set bushes he wants the land For setting to ese bushes he wants the land prepared about as for corp, and sets them six feet apart each way, which leaves room to cultivate between them, and one can raise a crop between them the first year. He has grown a good crop of beans in this way. If set right and wall cared for they will bear the second year, after which he keep; them well mulched. There is always a market for good fruit from these busher, but they should be carefully picked and assorted, no poor fruit sent, and give good measure, and berries as good all though the box as on the

> We will add to the above that at a meeting in New York State, two or three thought the President Wilder was the most prolific and handsomest current now on the market. As a white current the White Grape is of fine quality.

Mr. E. P. Churchill devoted his article to "Raspberries and Blackberries." He grows the Cuthbert raspberry yet, as it is gradue tive and of good size, but is increasing the New London as fast as possible, and hereafter shall plant no other sort unless it is the Marlboro, which is very early, perfectly of the plant. Another had tried it for the hardy and thornless, with a very large and excellent fruit. He had them an inchiseros. ast year on two-year-old plants. The New Columbian is a cross between red and black, a remarkable fruit, more prolific than the Staffer, with berry firmer and not quite as dark in color. It is not perfectly hardy, but if allowed to grow unout and laid down close, it will astonish the grower. As a blackcap the Gregg ary, L. B. Bailey, of the department joi is a favorite with him, being very horticulture in Cornell University, give-large, firm and productive, good raw or the following interesting facts regarding cocked, canned or dried. Not perfectly "Curting and Cuttings": hardy, but with care and proper treatment will give satisfaction. Has discarded the Snyder blackberry and finds the Agawam ten or fifty. Each of these branches may and Wachusett thornless both excellent in every respect. He said he had tried the leaver, flowers, fruit, seeds. It is not so Oregon Evergreen blackberry and advised with the higher animals, for in them each people to let it alone.

fruits. Would not manure broadcast, as it if an ear, it hears. In the plant each pare induces sucker plants between the rows lives for itself; it grows on the parent Open a furrow deeply where the row is to stock; or, if it is removed, it may grow it is early enough for geese so begin to lay, as be and put the manure in the furrow. He the soil. And if it grows in the soil, it is the goslings will not do well until they can prefers to cut out old cause as soon as post relieved of competition with other branch s get tender grass to feed upon. They should not have much stimulating food until about the first of February, at which time boxes or large barrels should be prepared as nests for them, as if they once begin to lay in a plants by looping together and bringing tops of one to roots of another and or large barrels about they se'dom change. About that time begin to add beef scraps to the that time begin to add beef scraps to the morning meal at least two or three times a week, and add a little gluten meal or ground oats to their usual mash. They also need and then will bear assistance. Then cut off been discovered, and we say that the plant green food, and cabbage leaves or roots cut about one-third of the top if snow drifts over plants when laid down it does no they cannot get grass. See that they have a harm. Coal ashes or dirt sown on the root they cannot get grass. See that they have a harm. Coal ashes or dirt sown on the root they cannot get grass. See that they have a harm. Coal ashes or dirt sown on the root the soft or growing wood, of which the soft or growing dry shed with plenty of litter to stop in early helps, by absorbing the heat of the "slips" of geraniums are examples growth. nights, and in very cold weather or heavy sup, to cut away the hard snow. It fer- Others grow equally well from cuttings of tilizers were not applied in the fall, apply the hard or mature wood, as currents and hary weather they prefer to be out even on early in the spring even before plants are grapes; and in some instances this mature the snow banks. During cold weather it is straightened up. Ashes are excellent, and wood may be of roots, as in the blankberry. all the better if sown along the row when Somewhat different principles underlie th they are to be used for hatching, and gather plants are wet. A little fine bone, or any handling of these two kinds of cuttings: them before they are chilled. If cold when phosphate is good, and a little salt on dry and these princilles we may now consider soil. If manure is green and rank put it in We shall find it excellent practice to set the the forrows in the fall and set plants in the

> At the meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society one of the speakers objected to the use of kerosene emulsions for killing plant lice on melons and encumbers. If it did not kill the vines it killed lady bags and the lace-winged files which were trying to destroy the plant lice. He recommended the use of tobacco water, made by putting 20 pounds of stems in a fifty-gailon

One Man Saved

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Discovery, could be made to stand out alone, like a picture on a screen, it would attract the notice of the whole na-tion. By a curi-ous contradiction life, robs the fact of general interest. For obstinate coughs, bronchitis weak lune est. For obstinate coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, "Golden Medical Discovery" is the one medicine which offers certain help.

offers certain help, and almost certain cure. It contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"Only for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I would be in my grave to-day," writes Mr. Moses Miles, of Hilliard, Uinta Co., Wyoming. "I had asthma so bad I could not sleep and was compelled to give up work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both day and night. My friends all thought I had consumption. My wife insisted on my trying 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 185 pounds—thanks to Dr. Pierce."



MALAY COCKEREL

barrel, and covering them with hot water, ree, about a gallon to a tree, and it killed all the lice.

Regarding Cuttings.

In the Na ure Study Quarterly for Janu-

part may do something which some other Land suitable for sorn is good for these part may not do; if the part is a leg, it runs

pupils to making cuttings now and then If we can do nothing more, we can makoutlings of potatoes, as the farmer does; and we can plant them in a box in the

window. For most plants, the proper age or maturity of sood for the making of cuttings may be determined by giving the twig a quick bend. If it snaps and hangs by the bark it is in proper condition; if it bend-without breaking it is too young and soft or too old; if it splinters, it is too old and

Tae tips of strong, upright shoots usually make the bast cuttings. Preferably each cutting should have a joint or nod-near its base; and if the internodes are short it may comprise two or three joints. Allow one to three leaves to remain at the top. If these leaves are large out them in

Insert the cutting half or more its length in clean sand or gravel. Press the earth firmly about it. Throw a newspaper over the bed to exclude the light-if the sun strikes it-and to prevent too rapid evaporation. See that the soil is moist clear

through, not on top only. Some plants may be propagated by means of cuttings of leaves. The Rax begonias or beefsteak geraniums" are the commonest examples. The large, nearly mature leaf is divided into triangular pieces, each piece containing at its point a bit of the leaf base (top of the haf stalk).

GRAFTING. If the cutting were planted in a plant rather than in the soil, we should have a graft; and the graft might grow. In this case the cutting would not make roots, but it would grow fact to the other plant and the twain would become one. When the outling is inserted in a plant it is no longer called a cutting, but a solon: and the plant in which it is inserted is called the stock. The completed thing-scion growing in the stock-is a graft.

Plants are particular as to their companions, when it comes to such close relationships as these. They choose the stocks upon which they will grow; but we can find out what their evolve is only by making the experiment. There are queer things about it. The pear grows well on the quiner, but the quinee does not grow so well on the pear. The pear grows on some of the hawthorns, but it is an unwilling subject on the apple. Tomato plants will grow on potato plants and potato plants on The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address Dr. L. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V. both tomatoes and potatoes may be produced; when the tomato is the root, neither potatoes nor tomatoes will be produced. Chestnuts will grow on some kinds of oaks.

--
The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 100,856 cases, against 99,886 cases last week; for the corresponding week last year, 74,810. The total ship-

Why do we graft? Think a bit. If I sow letting it stand to cool, then filling the barrel with water. Spray with that, using a rod with a hook on it to carry the negative so trees. Some of these apples may be like the sand Canada on March 3, included 54 083, one with a hook on it to carry the negative so trees. Some of these apples may be like lice, and does not it jure the plant. One should begin when the lice are first seen, and before they get a start. Some wait until the lice have destroyed all the vitality of the plant. Another had tried it for the wooly sphis or plant louse on the roots of trees, scraping the earth away and pouring the tobacco water around the trunk of the plant and an another had tried it for the wooly sphis or plant louse on the roots of trees, scraping the earth away and pouring the bolacco water around the trunk of the location and the plant these stocks would have produced no one will ever know, because their heads were out off in their youth and heads were put on to order. In this way apples and pears apricote are propagated, for they will not ago, an increase of 2,500,000 since Jan 1. grow readily from outsings. But raspberries and blackberries and gooseberries and a cosm bigher on nearby fancy lots, and one cent higher on choice fresh than it was a week currents and grapes grow willingly from cutings, and they are not grafted by the ourseryman.

> GROWING APPLE TREES How is an apple tree made? The seed is enved in 1898, planted in 1899. The seedings do not grow so rapidly as those of the peach. At the end of 1899 they are taken ——Cheese is higher and firm at 13 to 1834 up and sorted; and in the spring of 1900 cents for extras, and 12 to 1234 cents for firsts. they are planted. In July or August, 1900, they are budded. In the spring of 1901 the stock is out off above the bud, and the bud shoot grows three or four feet. In 1902 the shoot branches, or the top begins to form, and in the fall of 1902 the tree may be sold as a two year old, although most persons orefer to bay it in 1903 as a three year old. In some parts of the country, particularly in the West, the little scenling is grafted in

PEED NG MOLASSE! AND SUGAR The statement that the American houses taken to the Philippines would not eat the native bay antil some one betnought themselves to put one of the native molasses on it reminds us that years ago it was not an uncommon trick for the norse traders who had obtained poss sion of an animal thin in first to give him half pound a day up to perhaps a pound neif, beginning with the smaller quantity . d intreasing gradually. This fattened him, and gave im a sierk, smooth coat, and with careful grooming and just exercise enough he seemed to be an altogether different kind of an animal. The cheap briws Havana sugar of these days was scarcely more expensive than molarses. Both sugar and molarses are fatt-ning, being nitrogenous food, and ex-periments made with sugar in feeding to man and beast in the German army, of which we have given a replit some mouths ago, indicate that they are also a "nerve food," giving energy and enfurance. Perhaps the use of molasses in the

Philippines may be very necessary with forage naturally poor, out late and oured in a tropical sun. We fancy it must be like some of the August-out bog hay of our younger days that w.s all woody fibre, no: much more palatable or digestible than pine shavings. Farmers who have much such poor hay or straw to feed may find it improved by the addition of a cheap molasses, say from one to three quarts a day to each animal. We do not advise it, but suggest it. FOWLS WITH PRATHERED LEGS

Most of the southern Asia fowls when first brought here had long feathers on the back of their legs reaching down to their feet. Such towis are a nuisance where whad and slush prevail, and are all the worse when these are alternated with weather near to 240. Instead of keeping the fowl warm the cape of frozen feathers makes an ice packing around the feet A clean-limbed hen roosts with its legs bent so that the breast feathers will keep them warm, and the fowl will be a better layer than one whose todily warmth only keeps its feet dirty and wet. KERPING EGGS CLEAN.

It ought to be self evident that all fifth of every kind should be removed from the hen's set, and on no account should one be allowed breath the rosts where the hens remain on their perch through the night. Fowis always pass their excrement one or twice, if not oftener, trained the night, and this failing into a her's furing the night, and this failing into a her's nest will inevitably soil the nest and the eggs. This is bad for the hens, for it soils their feathers out it is still worse for the eggs, which have porous she is, through which foul ofors pass and spall the egg. The syll is worst in hot weather, as the till ivia destroys the life in the germ of the egg, and if the egg is to be eaten it does not make it more appetizing to know that its porous hell has been in contact with fith. Therefore buyers of eggs should look to the shells, and reject those that are dirty or that show signs that they have been washed.

-The shipments of leather from Boston for The shipments of leather from Books to the last week amounted in value to \$154.413; previous week, \$303,619; similar week last year. \$193,924. The to all value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$1,834,615, against \$1,249,045.

ments thus far to 1900 have been 859,187 cases. against 683,411 oases in 1897.

— The shipments of live stock and dressed meats last week included 1500 cattle, 1860 heep. 3650 quarters of peef from Boston; 628 cattle, 90 sheep, 3600 quarters of beef from New York; 500 cattle from Baltimore; 200 cattle, 1200 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 583 cattle from Portland; 860 cattle from Newport News; a total of 3758 cattle, 1980 sheep, 7480 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these, 1882 cattle, 1862 shoop, 7450 quarters of beef werk to Liverpool; 1540 cattle to Liverpool; 750 cattle, 498 sheep to Glasgow; 129 cattle to Hull, and 57 cattle, 90 sheep to Bermuda and West

-The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending March 8, 1900, included 56 pounds butter and 179 624 pounds cheese. For the same week last year the exports included 45,150 pounds butter and 501,700 pounds

—It is reported that there has been a large decrease in crime in England since the outbreak of the South African war, as there were only ten cases to be tried at Manohester assize last term, where there is usually from 50 to 100. This is not because all the bad men have gone into the army, but because there is plenty of employment for those at home. There is an old proverb that tells us who finds misc lief for idle hands to do. —The goods imported for consumption into Canada from Great Britain in 1899 were valued at \$87 000 128 and those from the United States

at \$98 007 106. -Iraiton makes the exports f on the Atlantie coast last week to include 387.400 barrels of flour, 788,000 bushels of wheat, 3,413,000 bushels of corn, 5550 barrels of pork, 9,979,000

pounds of lard, 38,471 boxes of meats.

—Eastbound supments, dead freight, by all rail routes from 0 deago last week were 169 012 tons, against 184 660 tons last week and 187,-

tons, against 154 660 tons last week and 187,600 tons for same week last year.

— The Washington Bureau of Statistics shows
the average wheat price in December for
the whole country was 72½ against 78 a year
ago, corn 39¼, against 43, and oats 29, against
33¼. The Corn Trade News says that from April 1 onward the absence of Indian wheat suppments will begin to tell, and that this infigence will be felt for some considerable time. also that the excess of wheat holdings in the United Kingdom this year over last, which recently amounted to fully 8,000 000, has greatly diminished, and may be found to be altogether withouthed in the next complete except extinguished in the next complete count at the

that the spray may reach the under side of the Baldwin, and they may not. Tout is, 000 bushels of rye and 1,250,000 bushels the leaf. This is sure destruction to plant lies, and does not ir jure the plant. One should be the particular variety. They will not be held to any this shows an increase of 689,000 bushels of oats 1.176-

—world's wheat shipments for 35 weeks trom July I have been 231 millions of busbels. against 247 millions for the corresponding all the Baldwins and Kings and Russets, period a year ago, 263 millions, 224 millions and and all other named varieties, are growing 228 millions the preceding three years. For the on allen roots; and what kinds of truits same period U ited States exports have been 184 millions, sgainst 165 millions a year ago. Argentine 85 200,000 bushels, against 5,760,000 a year ago, 6 984,030 the previous year and out off in their youth and heads were put a 713 000 in 1897. Beerbohm makes the Euron to order. In this way apples and pears and plums and peaches and oberries and Europe, 64,000 000 against 61,700,000 a year -The price of eggs today is about two cents

> ago, and at that it is not as high as it war on Monday. Nearby and Cape lots sell at 30 cents, choice fresh Northern or Western at 16 to 17 cents, and fair to good at 15 to 16 cents. There has been a goo t demand for refrigerator eggs at 11 to 12 cents for choice, and eight to nine cents 'or summer held, but the stock in storage is yet
> 4608 cases, against none at this time last year.
> —Cheese is higher and firm at 18 to 1834

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ket.

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BOSTON, MASS., MARCH 17 1900.

Secretary Long is being mentioned for the Supreme Court in the case of Justice Gray's rumored retirement. Certainly this would be a position becoming to the scholarly Hingham ex-governor.

M. de Bagnier approves of the dramatisation of "Sipho," igasmuth as Daudet sane tioned the work when Mms. Rejans gave it in Paris. "We to Paris," he concludes have not been scandalised by 'Sapho'." Maturally. But America is not France.

says President Ellot, on the inheritance or \$12,618,385, or 36 per cent. transmitted or acquired education, and secondly on public service rendered in this or in presenting service rendered in this

On Easter Sunday the great Paris Exposition expects to open its doors to the world. With the exception of France no country will occupy as much space as the United Stater, and, very likely without any exception, no other country will have as much to show that is new and valuable and attractive to the nations of the earth.

Poor Cronje! St. Helena will be a sad episode in his stardy career. Yet he ought to get some comfort out of the thought that a greater general was his predecessor in imprisonment there. And when things are at their duliest he can take himself to the the prone brow oppressive with its mind," Africa, 1200 miles away.

With the broadening of the scope of the 000, are sent to China-New England Conservatory of Music will come, we are told, a raising of the entrance requirements. Certainly it is quite time that a higher entrance standard should be effected at this institution. The change shouls, however, embrace other than musieal subjects. The musical temperament, if is is to be accompanied by strong character, particularly needs stre amons mental development along more or less commonplace lines. The well-balanced musician is too much of a rara asis

Some of the sentences dropped by Howells in his recent is aston lecture on " Heroes and Heroines" are well worth quotation and comment. "While 'Vanity Fair' is not Thackeray's greatest book Bucky Sharp, is

who has ever lived." . . . "The novelists of most nations deal with life preceding marriage, the French deal with it mainly afterward." . . . These were a few of men who assembled in Palladelphia in the personal equations put by Howells in 1787 to frame an entirely new form of gov.

A Parielan correspondent who has lately would do them little good. They were should remain a profitable milker for 13 from your purpose of gently conquering visited St. Gaudens in his studio sends to entering a new field where what they had years, and sometimes longer. eager Bustonians the real fact: about that learned of statesmanship must be unlearned long-expected status of Sishop Brooks. A in order to establish a union of States however, as a gargety condition, is, in a drawing, it seems, has been made, and the that shall guarantee liberty to the citiz in experience, apt to grow worse with are design submitted has been accepted by the by local self government in towns, cities Right here let me give a word of warning. met with words and acts of gentle reassurdesign submitted has been accepted by the and States, and a strong central government delivery of the statue is not required before that can make its policy feared to the ends garget and diseased udder are nothing less quickly remove all means of restraint. By inconvenient haste to complete the work. At present the sculptor is engrossed in the pean standards of greatness, in perfecting a clay model of his symbolic group for the main facade of the Boston Public Library,design which is to symbolize Science, American Constitution not wholly a human ecutive Ability.

Mrs. Frances Hodgdon Barnett says she national life." does writing as another woman does washing, for the money it contributes to her support. Yet she adds that the process isn's the same, though editors do send her a topic as they might send their linen to a laundry. They want her to soap it with the success she has had, rinse it well with ink and send it back to them, so many words on such a day, as they would order their collars and cuffs returned by the laundress. "But I cannot write stories as Burnett laments. If she could this authoress would soon cease to write, because, acwriting would be removed. So, for the reading public the thing is better as it is.

How sad it is shat the Theatre Francal had to burn down before the Paris Exposition! About this fine old-fashioned building, erected in 1782 as the home of those ediennes who date back to the time of Moliere himself, all French dramatic genius centred. The French even have a saying disappear the national dramatic genius would survive if the Con 6 lie Français still stood. But now the building is in rains, and though something will, of course, be done to improvise a place in which exposition visitors may see plays acted by the Societé des Comediens, the performances will of necessity lack the glamour and the faccination attached to evenings in the historic temple of the muse. One of the props of the social li e of France and a place invested w th authority concerning the traditions and capons of a sting, the Theatre Francals in its home of the drama burned Paris lacks one of its chief attractions for cultivated

Where have the wild pigeons gone that used to migrate northword every spring about this time for their breeding places in the Arctic regions? In the short Arctic summer season insect life is enormously prolife. There, unvexed by man, but with millions of wild birds and animals to contend against, the beautiful wild pigeon made its home and reared its brood. There were for many years immense flocks of wild pigeons that roosted in the forests of western Pennsylvania and western New York. Trees were broken down where they roosted. Millions of pigeons were sacri d. Millions of pigeons were sacri sed. But this wanton destruction thinner their numbers, and few flocks have been seen lately. Yet they are not extinct as so many people suppose. Occasional flocks are still seen in western New York, but they are flying high and do not light as they used to do. The late fall pigeons used to light in beech woods and feed on bee e in the fall. This oily nut made their

Northern pigeons, or is it an old fast that has been newly discovered now that we are exploring these Andes forcets?

Our Eastern Trade.

According to Government statistics just published, our commerce with Chica and Japan has developed wonderfully in the We are glad to learn that the Charles-town Navy Yard is house cleaning. All that waste material scattered about the the figures of ten years ago, \$46 294,167. Of

Our exports have increased much more Our exports have increased much more another proof that the Federal Constitution young cow's lacteal functions and curtails the misk flow. New Engiand aristocracy has been de- the past decade of \$28,393,156, or 256 per exigencies that shall arise during our fined for all time It does not depend, cent., while imports increased only

or in preceding generations. Admirably which had a value of \$43,324,507. The Japanese trade increased 106 per cent,, mainly in exports, in 10 years, while China years, as by care and feed. showed a gain of 73 per cent., almost entirely in exports.

Nearly 40 per cent. of our domestic mer chandise shipped to China and Japan conper cent. in 1889. The principal gain in agricultural exports occurred in the shipments to Japan, which advanced in ten years from \$300,680 to \$8,960,800, or from 6.5 per cent. to 44 per cent.

Nearly 80 per cent of our Eastern exports consist of five items, -cotton, cotton manufactures, k srosene oil, wheat, flour and manufactures of tron and steel. Raw cotton socks where "with peck out-thrust, legs that this trade is wholly an outgrowth wide, arms locked behind, as if to balance of the last ten years; we now ship 130,000,he can comfort himself by reproducing the 000 pounds, worth \$7 500,000, almost all to he can comfort nimeelf by reproducing the true Napoleonic pose, as he looks toward Africa, 1300 miles away.

Africa, 1300 miles away. all our cotton manufactures, worth \$5,300,-

Shipments of kerosene oil have increased in 10 years from 49 360,800 to 111,588 000 gallons, and of wheat flour from 408,000 to 1,120 300 barrels. Our iron and steel exports have shown a striking growth from \$518,-700 to \$3.718 900, mostly in the last four years and with Japan as the principal mar-

Silk and tea form about 70 per cent of our imports, being worth respectively \$24 -000 000 and \$8 896 800. Silk is received in large quantities from Japan, while China supplies most of our tes.

Wisdom of Our Constitution.

William E. Gladstone gave the strongest praise to the wisdom of our Federal Constitution when he said in 1887 that its framers had so well chosen every word in that unquestionably his greatest heroine." . . . ers had so well chosen every word in that "Tess' is one of Hardy's biggest failures." instrument, that as new exigencles arose in national history hidden meanings in the "Tolstol is the greatest novelist national history hidden meanings in the sever lived." . . "The novelthan before the charter of our liberties. Mr. Gladstone's words were: "The few ship, and if they had such experience it constitution unlike any that had before looked upon with suspicion, especially existed, was so great that I believe the after it has become chronia. inspired to make a constitution that has been adequate for all the exigencies of later form the nidus for specific infection.

The greatest of British Commoners was a past master in the arts of statesmanship He knew what States required to make them successful. He was also a close student of the Bible, and could judge of what is inspired. When he said that the American Constitution is an inspired document, no better expert testimony, as the lawyers say, could be had from any one.

The wiedom of our Federal Constitution has within the past two years been tested the other woman does a washing," Mrs. again. It has met one test successfully and unless a man is hopelessly pessimistic and has no belief in a Divine Ruler of the cording to her own account, the necessity of universe, he cannot doubt that in that Constitution, written 113 years ago this year, will be found the solution of all the national

meat very rich and delicious. So ne of the place of the place of the place of locks that used to come through the place of locks that used to come through the place of locks that used to come through the place of locks that used to come through the place of locks that used to come through the second question: Can the American people t.k; up the duty which lies before them of caring for the millions of branch of our Northern wild pigeon has taken to roaming from Mexico through the Andes Mountains to the Antarotic circle, where animal life and security for breeding may be as good as in the lower Aresic regions. Is that a diversion of a part of our This is the plain duty that lies before us. tions. Is that a diversion of a part of our This is the plain duty that lies before us. no better than to assist nature and see that President McKinley has sounded the true note. Can we not do it, and thus further meet the providences which combined make our Manifest Destiny?

The functions are properly earried out.

Young pregnant cows should be made gentle and docile, and extra care and attention should be bestowed upon them.

swered. While giving freed m to those whom Spain has long oppressed, we need not be imperilling our own liberties, as has milking. been the dread of so many conscientious I consider it much better to take the calf yard certainly needed to be swept up and carted off. Visitors would otherwise have imports it to be United States and \$39,490, gained a false idea of Uncle Sam's naval 553 the exports. national history.

Hints on the Care of Cows.

Milch cattle, receiving indifferent care,

A naturally good cow, if she has had

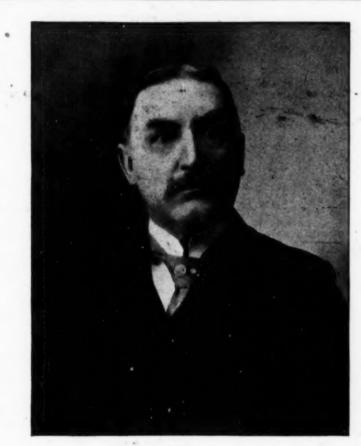
It will be found in pages of our Federal Constitution that can easily be read in a half hour that this question also can be an-

but unbelieving men and women. Were away from its parent when 24 hours old

The teats of a young helf r in her first milking should be handled gently yet firmly, and the action be persisted in until every drop of fluid is extracted.

At this time the value of previous kind age a great deal more rapidly than others. | treatment becomes in evidence. I have fre-A sow's age, as regards milk-yielding quently had young helfers so doelle that value, should be measured not so much by they would turn their heads and attempt to lick my hands at the initial milking.

Should the animal prove refractory les rough usage, will be played out in a lacteal the dairyman curb his temper, and do not sense when she is eight or nine years old. But if she has had a fair showing from the same time, however, do not let the stubsisted of agricultural products, as against 25 her owner in the pasture and stable, she bornness of the creature swerve you a bi



CYRUS H. BATES, ESQ.

however, as a gargety condition, is, in my milk her dry. ns will, however, be in no of the world. The success of those men, than taberculesis, and when tolerated rewarding the animal taste to complete the work. [tew of whom were thought great by E 170- are a terrible menace to consumers.] A bad case of garget should always be will be the faster gained.

Some originally simple injury to the Literature, Art, Religion, Justice and Ex. production. Its framers must have been udder, such as a contusion or inflammation of the value of the hay crop of the United following retention of milk at calving, may States; but when one takes the pains to

> sumers of milk, butter and cheese. plenty of good young ones?

humane and liberal care, this usefulness values of the entire corn and out crop. can be extended beyond the usual limit by years. It is on the same principle of econing to compute that if this hay was all omy as thorough care of costly sgricultural shipped on the railroad, it would require a machinery, so that it will last several years train 44,000 miles long, or 14 trains each longer than it would if it had been

It costs money to raise cows or to buy puzzles that now confront us. We have them, and wise dairymen fully consider which is enormous, sending fully 500,000 copted national expansion. It came to us this when they strive to make them hold

her. Restrain her with straps if necessary, A defect or disease of the udder or tests, and then proceed to quietly and rapidly

Plunging and exhibitions of fear must be taste of ground feed or shorts, her confidence

GEORGE E. NEWELL.

The general public has but very little idea investigate, and get at the actual figures, Tuberculosis in the lungs of mileh cattle the result is surprising. Let us look at it a is bad enough, but in the glandular udder it | moment: The total value of the corn crop is a hundred times more dangerous to con- in the United States at shipping points is estimated to be about four bundred millions Perhaps you may ask why is it profitable of dollars; the oat crop about one hundred to keep old good cows when there are and fifty millions of dollars. But the hay erop in a good average year is estimated at Well, this is the object. Having once se- 64,000,000 tone, with a value in the farmere, sured good cows, I would keep them just as bands of \$640,000,000, or in other words, the ong as they proved good, and by uniformly yearly crop of hay exceeds the combined

Figuring on the above lines, it is interest reaching from Boston to San Francisco In the above figures, it is well to note that no mention is made of Canada's hay grop. tone a year to the States.

Mr. Cyrus H. Bates, to whom we are in lebted for the above statistics, and whose picture is seen on this page, has been n the hay commission business in Boston since the first car of hay was ever shipped over any ratiroad line in New England, and has been a witness to and a sharer in the wonderful growth of this business in Bos-

Fifty years ago, all the hay consumed in oston was brought in wagons, and sold in Paymarket square, from whence its name. About 40 years ago a little hay was pressed in Maine and New Hampshire, and sent to ing about one-half gypsum or plaster with pure Boston on flat cars covered with sail clock. Paris green, thus reducing strength in the same What a change has taken place since 1865? There was received in Boston last year over 20,000 cars of hay, in addition to which probably not less than 10,000 cars more were sold through Boston commission houses to go to outside points and not nated in our city receipts.

aMr. Bates started in his business care at the age of 16 years in the (file of John S. Ware, one of the old school Boston mer ants. In 1878 Mr. Ware retired and Mr. Bates took the business. Mr. Bates is inalined to be conservative in his business methods, and several houses in the city exseed him in the amount of business done, but he points with pride to the fact that in the farming communities North and West there are consignors who always look to him to dispose of their year's crop of hay. One extensive raiser in Clinton County. N. Y., Mr. John Conroy, has sent Mr. Bates his hay for 24 consecutive years.

The exports from B ston for the week ending March 2 were valued at \$2,229,888 and the imports were \$734,437. Excess of exports, \$1,505,456 For the corresp week last year, exports were \$3,817 796, and imports were \$1,101 657. Excess of exports, \$2,716 139. Since Jan. 1, toe exports have been \$18,162.791 and the imports have been \$13 238 430. Excess of exports \$4,924,364.
For same part of last year exports were and are, therefore, especially adapted for Market Gardeners' use, and give phenomenal results in growing large crops of superior quality Potatoes. Onions, Cabbages, Melons, Squashes, and gen-

Excess of exports \$15,635,372. Of the ex-Excess of exports \$15,635,373. Of the exports of the week \$1,911,734 went to England, 6150 to Ireland and Scotland, \$33.856 to Nova Scotla and Provinces, \$4436 to Nova Scotla and Labrador, \$50,639 to British possessions in Africa, and \$4146 to other British possessions, \$121,736 went to Netherlands.\$30.888 to Germany. \$30 185 to Balgium, \$15,119 to Uroguey.
\$3072 to Sweden and Norway, \$7703 to Italy, and smaller amounts to other countries. The principal articles of exports

Still there is an advantage in thus breeding articles of exports. were provisions \$780 981, breadetuffs \$404, are litter is not worth much. Patten these first litter is not worth much. Patten these first litter for roasters and sell them at 10 to 13 283, cotton manufactures \$27 576, leather and manufactures of same \$172,483, machiner; \$35,074, wood and manufactures of same fatten up after her pigs are taken from her, \$30,085, iron and manufactures of same breaking to must be fed very sparingly, \$13,794, agricultural implements \$21.191, furs \$23.487, drugs and chemicals \$13,420, sow grow rather than fatten. In five or six weeks the pigs in her for us will begin to drugs weeks the pigs in her for us will begin to drugs. sallow \$12,044, hardware \$7708, oils \$11,-342, grease \$5430, organs \$5597, tin and she can be made to grow instead of fatten, and manufactures of same \$6051.

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending March 3, 1900, were 8793 barrels, including 7735 barrels to Liverpool, 858 barrels to London, no barrels to Glasgow and 200 barrels various. The exports included no barrels from Boston, 2118 barrels from New York, 5446 barrels from Portland and 1229 barrels from St.
John, N. B. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 18,165 barrels. The total shipments thus far this year have been 1,184,160 barrels, against 1,157,999 barrels for the same time last year. The shipments in detail have been 176,751 barrels from Boston, 281,921 barrels from New York, 125,622 barrels from Postland, 289,916 barrels from Montreal, 239,694 barrels from Hallfax, 12 331 barrels from Annapolis, N. S., and 52,935 barrels from St. John, N. B.

SELECTING GOOD COWS.

It is hard work for the most experienced to select a good cow merely by her appearance though one may think he knows all the marks that indicate a large milk production or a good by improper treatment when young she may have been so spoiled as to fall far short of what she should have been. She may have been fed so that she acquired the habit of turning her ro alim to bas: sel wellat to deef cant book fat, before she ever came to milking, and if so, it is doubtful if hereditary influence can counter-act the efforts of evil training, any more than it always does with the human race. We nearly all know of instances where surroundings have been unfavorable, and have made those go wrong wao were naturally good; and while there are cases of reform, it takes much time and trouple to effect a core which is dairyman to get a good herd is to raise them himself; to breed for milk, to feed for milk, and to use every method that he knows of to develop ne milk-producing power. When this has been done after the cow is in milk we believe it is possible to so feed as to bring up the percentage of butter fat, not perhaps beyond her natural capability, but up to that, which is a point that very few cows ever reach. We do not think a good Jersey has reached her full percentage of butter fat until she makes a pound of butter from five quarts of milk six months the drops her out, and as this may seem to be an extravagant statement to many people, we will say that we know of a case more than 30 years ago in which a man won a wager of \$50 by four of butter, the milk being eared for and cream churned by a perfectly disinterested party.

PARIS GREEN. There has been such general complaint of the addiseration of Paris green that we would es-tainly advise farmers to abandon its use en-tirely as an insectede, either on fruit trees, oes or other plants. There is said to be some of it on the market that contains no arsec c at all, and is probably some of the cheaper green paints. Other samples are made by mixproportion, while others are simply low grades with not over 40 per cent aresulus acid inst ad of 58 per cent. Some try to strengthen these cheap compounds or mixtures by adding white arsenic, which is cheaper than Paris green, but t is also more liable, in fact, a most certain, to injure the foliage, unless lime to need with it to the amount of about 10 parts of lime to one of

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Oatarrh. Hall's Catarrh Oure is the only positive cure now known to the medical traternity. Oatarrh being a constitutional dis-ease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's On arrh Ours is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and musous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of thlisease, and giving the patient strength by build disease, and giving the patient strength of out-ing up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much fatth in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to ours. Bend for list of testimonials.

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BE HAM'S PILLS for distress after eating.

All farmers and w that, other things being equal, upon the sow and increase her appetite. Then

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eral market truck.

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for hor in Cai and offerin quality at 31/2





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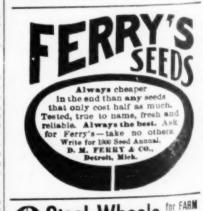
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ways rich in ia and potash. nerefore, espeed for Market use, and give al results in irge crops of ality Potatoes. abbages, Melhes, and gentruck.

NO TOUNG SOWS. that, other things being equal, a sow, three, four and even ces stronger and better pigs number than from a young pretty sure to have one, two
it. That means that ret shie to approp late sumo bring forth all the pige that impregnated. It the gesta-er some of these would have would be smaller than it is. advantage in thus breeding presible, even though the rth much. Fatten these first and sell them at 10 to 12 there is good demand for us waiting for the sow to r pigs are taken from ber, e must be fed very sparingly, lying food that will make the han fatten. In the or six her for us will begin to dr. w corease her appetite. Then st be increased. In this way grow instead of fatten, and il be much better than the

DR 14 CENTS e wish to gain this year 200,000
ev customers, and hence offer
Pag. City Garden Beet, live
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MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending March 14, 1900. Amount of Stock at Market,

Shotes and Pat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals

Values on Northern Cattle, etc. Beef.—Fer hundred pounds on total weight of aide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5 50@5 75; second quality, \$5 00@5 25; hird quality, \$4 00@450; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.25; some of the poorest, bulls, etc. \$3 00@3.75.

Oows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$200 85; extra. \$40@48; fancy miles cows, \$50@65; errow and dry, \$12@25. 800res.—Thin young cattle for farmers: year-lage, 310@30; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-olds, \$22@40.

Shoep.—Per pound, live weight, 21/4@30;extra \$50.40; sheep and lambs per head, in lots \$50.6040; lambs, 5@71/40. ## Hogs.—Per pound,514 \$51/2c, live weight; ## Hogs.—Per pound,514 \$51/2c, live weight; #:01064, wholesaid, . . ; retail, \$1.50@5.00; country dressed bogs, 6@61/2c.

Vanl Calves.—31/271/40 P B. gittes.—Brighton, 7:271/40 P B; country lots 7:371/4: Jail Skins. -- 75c@\$1.80. Dairy skins, 40@

rellow.-Brighton, 4 250 P B; country lots, 282 vd. Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Veals, Horses, # 182 4475 12,856 808 837 # 1765 280 9,872 634 100

Catt	ile. S	heep.	Oatti	e. Sh	eep	
Maine.			Massachusetts.			
At Brighton.			At Watertown.			
Est'd arrivals		-	J 8 Henry	20	33	
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-			O H Forbush	20		
New Hampshire.			W F Dennen	14		
at Brigh	tom					
At N & D .a.	æ 11	001	At Brigh	ton	-	١.
0.		-	J 8 Henry	48	80	R
F Farwell	. 8		R Connors	15		H
Ed Sargent	10		Beattering	35		10
A F Jones & Co	0 19		H & Gilmore			1
			E H Eames	6		1
At Watert			A M Baggs	33		
E A Wilcox	5		8 8 Leari ed	10		9
Brook &	19		D A Walker U D Lewis	10		
Wood		-				0
w F Wallace	55	26	Wester			
			W H Monroe	17		
Vermont.			Morris Beet	7.1		
	OW B			272		
Williamson	90			b84		0
		11		136		00
Fred Savage	9.0	**	O O LOWING	TOO		10

18 2 NEDMAW

As N & D & & Wool

2 NEDM&W
Oo 300
80 At Wmtertewm.
30 Levatenosky
Bros 40
W W Brauer & Co 422 1124 G A Sawyer 39 J A Hatha-New York. At thrighton Henry 29 J S Henry Way

The week's business has increased from a week ago in volume, with shipments on three steamers taking out 1595 cattle, 124 sheep and 25 norses. The English market on State cattle has held a firm position and a fair demand for best grades, sales quoted at 114 gilze d. w, at Liverpool. and 12g; 2% c at London A firmer tone inter in the week.

Shipments and destinations On steamer Georgian, for Liverpool, 249 cattle by Swift & Co. 249 do. by Morris Beef Company, and 26 horses by E. raow. On steamer Sachem, for liverpool, 422 cattle, 1124 sheep by W. W. Brater & Co. On steamer Ultonia, for Liverpool, 287 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 288 do. by J. A. Hathaway.

Horse Business. Horse Business.

As the season advances there is noticed a perceptible improvement in the demand, and the curlock is flattering to horse dealers. At Welch & Hall's saie stable sold nearly all of 4 carloads of Western horses. Bales mostly in business horses, from \$200 down to \$25, with sales as low as \$60. At A. W. Davis' N. rthamptonstreet sale stable a slight improvement in the dema d for speed, coach, family and saudh horses at a range of \$100,2375. At L. H. Brockway's ac stable no fresh arrivals. Bold 20 head of actimated horses at \$63@120 At Meyer, Abram & Co.'s international Horse Exchange disposed of the herger pair of 4 canloads, largely for draught, at \$10,0215, of 1200,2180 0 hs; some divers at \$10,02175. At Moses Coleman & Son's fair auction sales of 80 head for the week, at \$20,2120, with good outlook.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tussday, March 18, 1900.

The market opened with prices rull g steady on such stock as offered. Some oxen, beef cows and light weight cattle changed hands. Western steers at a range of 4½@04.c, 1 w W F.

Wallace sold 2 cattle, cf 2130 fbs at 3½c; 4 do., of 3900 fbs. at 3½c; 4 do., of 3900 fbs. at 3½c; 3 cattle, of 880@1000 fbs at 2½s; 0 H. Fo bush weighed 11 cattle, cf 880@1380 fbs at a cost of 4½c down to 2½c.

J. A. Hathaway sold 20 stee s. of 1550 fbs. at 5½c; 15 do., of 1475 fbs., at 5c; 15 do., of 1462 fbs., at 4½c; 20, of 1450 fbs., at 4½c.

Market prices not especially strong still all the butchers want to be represented. Soon the supply will be increased and present prices will range easier. Sales mostly at 5% 66% to \$\tilde{b}\$. W F. Wallace sold 92 calves, if 10,920 fbs. at 5% to, but quality not up to the required standard.

The bulk of supply were from the West, both for home and foreign trade, that are costing sigh in Calcago, the sheep at \$4@.75 \$\varphi\$ cwt. and lambs at \$4.50@7.00 \$\varphi\$ cwt. The offerings were light from New England, with quality much inferior to the Western with sheep at \$4\varphi_0.00 \$\varphi\$ calcage.

Mitch Cows. A fair supply received of various grades at a

Market prices unchanged, with business on Western on a basis of 54@6\%c, l. w. Local ho. s, \$486\%c, d. w.

Live Poultry. Droves of Veal Caives

On Eastern train, 326
New Hampshire - F. Farwell, 20; Rd. Sargent, 25, A. F. Jones & C., 100; H.A. Wilcox, 21;
Breck & Wood, 30; W. F. Wallace, 150
Vermont Carr & Wil iamson 108; Fred Savåge 56; H. N. Jenne, 15; F. S. Atwood, 30; W. Ricker, 50; W. A. Farnham, 40; C. H. Kidder, 30; J. S. Peavey 16; B. M. Ricker, 25; W. J. Pilkins, 2. Massachusetts – J. S. Henry, 115; W. A. Bard-ell. 21; W. F. Dennen. 4; R. Connors, 25; attering, 100; B. A. Gilmore, 40; E. H. Eames, A. M. Baggs, 30; D. A. Walker, 20; C. D. ewis, 4.

Erighton, Tuesday and Wednesday Erighton, Tuesday and Wednesday

5, 634 catyes, 100 horses. From West, 1859

10, 634 catyes, 100 horses. From West, 1859

10, 9800 hogs, 1000 horses. Maine, 1-0

10, 200 sheep, 0 hogs, 325 calves. Massa

10, 227 cattla, 30 sheep, 62 hogs, 276

10s. New York, 29 cattle, 33 calves.

10 sday, 1756 head of cattle put in an ap
1757 head of cattle put in ap
1758 head of cattle put in ap
175

Late Arrivate and Sales. A good attendance of buyers at market more than any time since Jan. . Milch cows in talber better de mand although prices were not especially higher. Butchers affirm that they paid too high for beef cows last week, and are caseful about buying this week. S. Learned had in 14 nice cattle, from Matfield, Mass. of 1600 fts, nice beeves. Libby Bros. sold 10 cows-

Hood Cows and Balls for Sale—In sinding Mediums, screened Mediums, screened Mediums, screened Mediums, screened Mediums, foreign.

Barry, from Loun 21, broad Fab.

In Terms; Brown thersts 26 not Mediums, foreign.

Yellow eyes, sutra Yellow e

at \$36 a head, 1 springer, \$48, 2 choice cows \$50 cach. J. 8. Heary sold a herd of 40 odd cows from \$20.00 kg as to quality. S. Tracy sold 1 extra cow \$46! 1 ext or 1400 ms, at 4c; 16 calves of 1740 ms, at ec. P. A. Be ry 1 cattra cow, \$46; 2 at \$40 cach; 3 x ns f 1310 ms, at 4c; 3 best cow. 75(2 100 ms, at 228c. G. Cobb so d 18 calves, of 103 ms at 63; 1 bull 1040 ms, at 34c; 1 ml ch cow \$30.

Store Pigs 125 head. For suckers \$.50@2.25; shotes \$3.50@5.50.

Wholesale Prices. Poultry. Fresh Killed.

	Northern and Mastern-	н
ı	Green Ducks	1
	Green Geese	1
	Unickens, common to good	1
•	Chickens, choice reasting 17@18	1
	Chickens, spring broilers, P pair 900	1
	Fowls artes abstract pair 903	:
	Fowls, extra choice	1
	Fowls, common to good 10@12	1
	rigouns, tame of dox	H
,	Western dry packe' -	1:
,		11
٠	Turkeys, fair to good	ı٠
	Turkeys, choice undrawn 1014 @1114	ı.
•	Cabons, Iancy, large	1
	Capons, small to medium 10412	ı
	Unickens, choice, large	١,
	Cal kens, medium	1
	Ducks 8612	11
1	Geese ##10	I.
,	Fowis, good to choice	
	Old Cocks 82	
	_	1
	Live Poultry.	1
þ	Fowls P h 101/4 @11	1
	Roosters P b 76	1
	Spring Chickens P b 9210	
	obeside ontowers & m	1
	Butter.	
	NOTE,-Assorted sizes quoted below include	ı
	20, 30, 80 lb, tubs only.	I
	0	1.

vamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., large tubs...
Western, asst. spruce tubs...
Vestern, large ash tubs...
samery, northern firsts...
samery, western firsts...
samery, seconds... Boxes Extra northern creamery...

Eggs. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\vec{\psi}\$ doz... Eastern choice fresh..... Rastern fair to good... Ill, and Ind. fancy fresh..... Vt. and N.H. choice fresh.....

Native, P bu—
Green Mountain
Bose and Hebrons, extra
York State, round white, per bu....

Jersey, extra, dh # bbl 2 25@8 00
Green Vegetables.
Beets, native P bushel 50@ Cabbage, P bbl 175@ 25 Carrots P bu 40.860 Lettuce, P box 1.5 Ug2 25 Onions, native, P bbl 1.0 Ug1 50 Onions, native, P bbl 1.0 Ug1 50 Onions, havana, crate 1.9 Ug2 90 Pursley, P bu 2.00 a 2.25 Radishes, P doz 30@ 2.25 Radishes, P busher 5.00 6.00 80 Untern, fair to good 2.00@ 4.00 80 Untern, fair to good 2.00@ 4.00 80 Untern, fair to good 2.00@ 4.00 80 Untern, fair to good 2.00@ 30 00 80 Untern, fair 50 Untern 5.00@ 50 Untern, fair 50 Untern 5.00@ 50 Un
Domestic Green Fruit.
Annles

Clover, comb, fancy P b..... 14216 Clover, comb, fair to good P b.... 11@13

eers and cows all weights..... Calfskius, 5 to 12 his each overweights, each.
overweights, each.
south, fint dried #1

salted # B.

Descon and dairy skins
Lambakins each, country.....
Country Pelts, each.... Choice Canadian & bu

arrow, choice, H. P.....

Grass Seeds.

The mark 'w s fairly equipped for the general trade made of grades from cows selling at \$20@35 up to c. 'de cows of \$50@70. The last Wednescay's m. 'st closed out better than dealers expected, a. 'are appeared to be more buyers at markets sh., there was a chance for improvement. Libby Bres. sold 3 choice cows at \$50 a head, c mmon cows at \$25@35; sold 5 springers of good quality at \$45 each J. S. Henry sold 5 choice mileh cows at \$55 a head, 3 at \$50 each, 10 cows from \$40@45.

Veal Calves. Market prices steady as noticed last week. Sales mostly from 6,6%c. J. S. Henry soid 20 calves. of 115 fbs, at 6%c. B. Conn.rs sold some calves at 5%c.

Boston Produce Market.

Extra northern creamery 274 g
Extra vestern creamery 276 g
Extra dairy 237 g
Extra northern creamery 264 g
Extra northern dairy 237 g
Extra northern dairy 237 g
Extra western creamery 264 g

KERPING CHIMMETS CLEAN.

MAPES COMPLETE MANURES

Potatoes, Truck, Fruits, Corn, Tobacco, Onions, Oats, Top-Dressing, Meadows, Orchards, Etc.

No Wormy Potatoes with the Mapes Potato Manure in Ten Years.

We have raised potatoes on the same piece of land for 10 years, using every year the MAPES POTATO MANURE. The last crop was as clean as the first. Our friend who says he used manure and fertilizer together, and found many wormy potatoes, will find that it was the manure, not the fertilizer, that supplied the worms. Have used the MAPES POTATO MANURE for 17 years,—Mr. E. S. Carman, E titor Rural New Yorker and "New Potato Cultura."

The Practical Farmer on the MAPES POTATO MANURE in the prize potato contest: "During the past five years there has scarcely been a recognized sutherity on priato growing who has not stated as a result of practical experience that a commercial fertilizer like the MAPES POTATO MANURE excelled stable manure in economy and in the yield and quality of potatoes."

"Under average conditions, and in far greater number of eases, we do not hesitate to name the MAPES POTATO MANURE as the best and most profitable fertilizer for polatoes."—American Agriculturist.

"The MAPES POTATO MANURE was really the first manure to make a great reputation in this country, and the first to demonstrate the superiority of a really high grade, properly prepared fertilizer over stable manure for potatoes. Before this time not one grower in a hundred would use anything but stable manure for this crop, and now for many years past there are few large growers who do not prefer a fertilizer like the MAPES POTATO MANURE to any farm manure for potatoes, particularly when the highest

"The advantage of the MAPE's is that it goes in a straight line right to the spot. We never miss getting a carload for our orchard."

"We have been using the MAPE's POTATO MANURE for eight years, indeed, we do not care to use anything else for potatoes, and have never been disappointed yet.

We do not have scabby potatoes as we used to do with stable manure."—Wilmer Atkinson, Farm Journal.

Note: Mr. Atkinson has now used the MAPE'S POTATO MANURE, one car upward per year, for 13 years.

How Much Can Be Used with Safety.

"If I use 800 pounds per sere MAPES FORATO MANURE, do you think there is any; danger of the crop becoming fired in case of dry weather?"

"Not the least danger is there that 800 pounds of potato tertil are of high grade will injure the crop, no matter what the weather might be. The question as to how much fertil are may be profitably used on potatoes is one the Bural New Yorker feels it has a right to answer with authority. For many years—as the 'New Potato Culture' records—we have tried experiments to throw light upon this question. We have used all the way from 200 to 2250 pounds to the acre, and the emphatic result has been that up to 1750 pounds the largest amount has been profitable,"—E. S. [Carman, Editor Rural New Yorker.

The price of the MAPES MANURES were reduced Jan. 1, 1899. The prices have not been advanced this year.

While the advance in fertilizing materials has been more than enough to justify us in raising the price of the MAPES MANURES, we have decided to make no change. We prefer to give our customers the benefit of the favorable contracts made by us before the market advanced, and believe that they will show their appreciation by a sufficient increase of orders to compensate us for the greater cost of later purchases.

increase of orders to compensate us for the greater cost of later purchases.

Sent free, pamphlets on the growing of tobacco, truck, fruits, farm crops, oranges, pineapples, truck in Florida, etc. Apply to local dealer or to

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York.

The highest prices obtained for tobacco crops in Massachusetts and Connecticut reported in the press the past year (1899)

were grown with the MAPES TOBACCO MANURES. For Livt of Solling Agents in Massachusetts, see Advertisement on Page 5, Massachusetts Ploughman, March 10.

Straw, Straw,

Flour and Grain.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents. \$3 80@4 50. Spring, clear and straight, \$2 75@3 25. Winter patents, \$3 80@4 25. Winter, clear and straight, \$5 25@4 00. Corn Meal.—The market is steady at 88290c P bag, and \$1 95 23 00 P bbl; granulated, \$2 202 2 26 P bbl; bolted, \$2 1622 25. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, the market quoted at \$2 50@4 00 \$\tilde{p}\$ bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 35@8 60 P bbl for ground and rolled, and \$5 75@4 00 for cut.

Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$8 00@ Corn.—Demand is quiet with market steady. No 3 yellow, spot. 45 1/4@45c. Steamer yellow, new. 40 1/4@45 6. No. 3 yellow, new. 45@45 1/4c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot. 24-536 ½c. No. 3 clipped, white, 32. No. 3 clipped, white, 31½c. Heavier grades, spot. 31½ @32¼c. Clipped, to ship, 34c.

Clipped, to snip, 34c.

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds.

Middlings, sacked, \$15 25 21 7 50.

Bran, winter, \$17 75.

Bed Dog, \$17 50.

Mixed feed, \$17 50.

Ottonseed meal to ship, \$26 50.

Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruling GII. State grades, 6-rowed, 57260s. State, 2 rowed, 54265c. Western grades, 54265c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices nominal at 50@75c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@50c for No. 2 2-rowed State.

Bye .-- Quiet, 65270e. The Wool Market.

other day in such a winter as this has been to keep a horse in traveling condition if he has to carry either heavy or light loads. This is to daily true of those was live near enough to Baston to drive in with loads of produce every day. It is easy enough to say that a horse for day. It is easy enough to say that a horse for winter use ought always to be sharp shod. In the first place it is almost impossible to do it, and in the second place there are many times when a norse sharp shod will lame himself by flundering in deep snow, sometimes cutting an artery, and thus killing a valuable anima. Farmers who keep an extra supply of horses often leave one, two or more without any shoes to trample down snow when breaking roads. A smooth-shod horse is in worse condition for walking on ley roads than one with a bare hoof. waiking on ley roads than one with a bare hoof. But the worst of all traveling is when the toe calks of a shoe are worn bare, and he is put to draw a heavy load up some of the many hitle in B seton. There stend be relays of strong horses with sharp toe calks to bitch on teams that are stock because unable to get over a hard place in the road. One half the congestion in the lower partiof Soston city could easily be relieved by employing 10 to 20 men with as many horses to help out" when a team is unable to move its load. We have seen elec ric street cars doing this work rather than wait until the team could

KREP HENS OUT OF HORSE STABLES At this season of the year most farmers who keep hens find it almost impossible to keep them out of the feeding boxes of horses. They are attracted thither by the grain and meal which they find, and as the hens' feet are pretty nearly always dirty, they foul the feeding box so that no self-respecting horse, however hungry, would eat after them. Besides, hens often bring vermin with them, which greatly annoy the horse. Every horse stable ought to be made hen and chicken proof, even though this does spot the poetic fancy about the cook and hens scratching away for grain at the dunghill. At this season of the year most farmers who

Any one going through forests in winter when there is deep snow on the ground is likely to hear the soft tapping of tiny bills pecking aw, y at the trunk of some dead or living tree. Do not disturb the bird. It is one of the best friends that the orchardist and the forester has. Wasto the beautiful feathered bird as he holds on with his feet, gliding quickly around the tree, and tapping its trunk every account. Toat is mean to give warning to the bestie that is burrowing under the bark and in the succulent sap wood of under the bark and in the succulant sap wood of the tree. By soon as the bestie tries to escape by the only route open, the woodpecker gebbles him down, and makes what for him is a good mest for a cold day. This work more than pare

After a winter's supply of wood or coal has After a winter's supply of wood or coal has been burned, much of it while rain or snow is dritting down the chimney, it is sure to be fou-with soot, and any extra hot fire, especially with wood, will send sparks up that will set the soot after and endanger the house. It is a good plan to poke a broom or brush with very loug bandle up and down the chimney to clear away the

soot. If this is done and the soot is removed from below there will be little danger of its delng any damage. The chimney ought to be made smooth inside, so that the soot will not he caught by roughness as the smoke goes up. A chimney aftre is a serious danger, especially when the hot fire that causes it is made just before the family retire for the night. Oas fires are less dangerous than those from light wood, which make a bright flame and send up many

FREDING SITTING HENS. One of the reasons why it is hard to make hens it regularly in winter is found in feeding them so often. A hen called off from her nest three ures of her own to get food or drink. Until the nen is there own to get tood or ariog. Until the sen is there own to get tood or ariog. Until the sen and the sen is the sen of the sen ariogs on, where she cannot get out, the hen will go back to the nest again and sit contentedly. She takes no exercise and

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD.

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Sieds Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, in cloding nome, address or n'ti-ls. No Display. Ca.h to accompany the order.

Al Strawberry and small fruit plants, or the lamental shrubberry and wax paper the lamental shrubberry and wax paper on the lamental lamen

A remandant position for a young man about 18 years old to work on a small farm. Good was a for the right boy. BUX 13, Hellisher, mass. Band eges; prices right. M. WASHBURN, Tymesboro, Mass.

BERT backets. Buy Dow while obcap CHARLES I. ALLEN, Terryville. Or. BERRY PLANTS our specially. 18 h An-log best plants at our low prices. Address SLAYMAKER & SON, Diver, Del.

B OK on Doze. Prime. 25 at te. WALNUT PAREED Plym-uth Bocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Obolee pens of farm-raised poul up. Eggs for Patchtus. Bingle sixtins, \$1.25; two util gs for \$2: additional sixtings \$1 cach gurenness of Plaguest haural-colored butter. OLOVER RIDGE FARM, Peterbore, N. H.

CREAM SEPABATOR OBBAP-Hand of power. H. H. LYONS, Rainbringe, N. Y. Carellar, WALNUT RIDGE FARMS, B

EXTHANGE Scoreb Colles Pup for Prymout Brek Hens C., Buz 2023, Boston, Mass

THOM the grower to the planter. Seed potatoes true to name. Grown by the Arcowork Co. Pom Grange Seed Association, Sector catalog. F. P. GRANT, Manager, Mapel
Grove, Arcoetook Co. Me. FOR SALE Espintered Dorset Rams. MA-

POB FARM managers and gardeners, apply to the Rural Science Agency. No charge-rao 4. P. W. Ean's, Proprietor, Durnam, New Hampshire.

ROB MALE -8 orthorn Bules. SIMPEON BENCH Lyndon, Vr. NINE SHEPHERD FORS, sire imported at \$250, and is a remarkable slower dog. The matter is exceptionally soud, from a tile driving ancestry. G. H. EELTON, Brookline, Mass.

PARM PEN E 18 to \$4 cents per rod.

Built without machine. First inquiry,
agercy. BUCHANAN PENOS CO., Bux 14,
Smithville, O.

JAURE a tipe lot of large, black 14% and 16 hand jacks yet for sale, each. Chey alloady good enes, and money makers; from year-lings to seven years old; come quick and set them if you want a bargain; will seil on time. Write what kind of a jock you want, and what you wint to invest; also Percharon stalling all stock graranteed.—EREKLER'S JACK FARM, West E stock. Proble Co., O.

T you want eggs for batening from borough bred White or St ff Wyands tree, price \$1 for a send to KOHO FakM, Holliston, Mass.

REGISTERED Colling Stephend Dups for sale.
MAPLEMONT STOCK PARM, Albany, Vs R HODE I HLAND RED eggs, large and brown to me the choice, farm-raised here \$1 per 13.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS for sale OHARLES FRENCH, Solon, Me. S'IUATION WANTED by a first-class butter maker seven years experience in an up to ate creamery. B' X 179 Lee, Masr.

SEED POTATORS. Best pure stock, leading early and late varieties, cheap. Hustrated estalogue free. A. G. ALDEIDGE, Fishers, N. Y. S'TUATION wanted as herdsman or farmer by married man; large experience in oare and management of dairy cattle and mode'n methods of "earming; strictly temperate; references. BOX 56, Stopney Depot, CL.

STRAWBERRY plants a specialty. Oatalogue from HITCHCOCK'S NURBERY, Spring duid, Mass. needs only food enough to sustain life and heat.

EED POTATOES, \$1.50 to \$3 per bbl. Wonderful, Commercial, Euwae, Parchblow. (Obbote, Trumbrul], Ealeigh and Orbers. Sample fuber as, postpaid. J. W. HAETMAN, Sigo, Pa. WalfE Wyandotte eggs for batching, farm raised; great winter lavers: utility birds; is brown egg \$1.35; \$2 per 26. LYONS HILL POULTRY FAMM. Atnol Contre, Mass.

WANTED-Reliable farm hand; permanent situation et access experience, nationality, mages. CONVERSE GREENHOUSES, Webster, Mass. WAN I RD—Reliable man to work on farm for one year; good milker and fermater. B. serones required. Address A. D. SAX (ON, Waterbury, Ot.

WANTED—" purchase pair white Angers cats. BOX 2023, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—à young man abrut 20 years ol? as assistant 1º divil engineering; refer-ences required. W. M. P. SHELTON, C. E., Torriegio J. Ot. WANTED—Competent, temperate farm hand; w.g.s. \$180 a year and hard; state na-consisty and experience. BOX \$15, Edgefield, Ot.

WANIED-Good reliable girl to seelet in ger-ral housework in farm; grod home. Accress EUGENE PALMER, Stonington, Ct.

WANTED—A position in a first-class cream ery as superintendent or butter maker; and had ten years' experience; can give gono references. Address C., P. O. Box 143, Farmington, Ct. White berry baskets, made by a white com-pany out of white wood and sold at a to price Order now. THE BUILER & JEWELL COMPANY, Oromwell, Ut.

WANTEO-Position on farm by temperate, industricus American, espable of taking cuarge; would board help; wife would work by the day; Connecticut preferred. FARMER, Wickford, R. I.

YOBKSHIRS and Barkshirs Pipe for sale Gord Strek. WARREN BRUSTIS & SUN, Belmont, Mass. 200 WRITE PLYMOUTH AND W. WYANOUTES; Beautes; 25 all brown
bega \$1 100 85 Wor the best write now. W
D. 51408 EX BELSIOR FRUIT PARM,
T-WEST di Mass.

20 TH contary quare swell top syrup cans; sample free. Famous sap buckets, sol-dered institute and out. Get prices before buying E. E. HARDY, East Wilton, Me.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEE, SS. PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the hells at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN W. JENKINS, late of Wakefield, in said County deceased, intestate.

W. HEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to C. rug W. Pitman of Wakefield in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety or his bond Nou are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of April A. D. 1900, at nine o clock in the Jorenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is thereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for the es successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Curt.

Witness Charles J. McIntine, E. q., First Witness Charles J. McIntine, E. q., First Judge jof said jCourt, this six has yof March, in the year one thousand nine bu.dred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

AIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at aw. next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of THOM S K.
PROCTOR, late of Melrose, in said County Thom sk. Sons interested in the estate of Thom S. K. PROCTOS, late of Melrose, in said County POULTRY FASM. Atnol Centre, Mass.

Willed also process. Fracting trees, berry and peace baskets, Baldwin apple trees, standerry. Task borry, bask brry, blackberry plants, rhobarb roofs, currants, grape vines, etc. Free catalization. MOLUMFRY, Manager, Berlin, Ot.

Wanted to be the last will and testament to be the last will and testament of said deceased. The process of the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court for probate, by Emma P. Proctor, who provides the executrix therein named, without giving as userty on her official bond. You are hereby itted to appear at a Probate court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond. You are hereby itted to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of March, and said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at it ast, before said Court, and by miling, post paid, or delivering a copy jof this citation to all known persons interested in the estate of Melrose, in aid County of Merch, with the process. The protocology of the country of the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby itted to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said Courty of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of March, and said petitioner is hereby directed to give published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at it ast, before said Court, and by miling, post paid, or delivering a copy jof this citation to all known persons interested in the state of Thom Sk.

Wanted - Free catalization of the executrix therein named, without giving as the executrix therein named as w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all other resions interested in the estate of THOMAS P. HOLT late of Newton in said Coupt, receased intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Joseph W. Lovett of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be grant d.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusette P. Oughman a news paper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, 'at least before said Court.

Witness CHARLES J. Mcl. TIRE Sequire. First Judge of said Court, thi-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand nine bur dred.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER: MATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER:

DESPECT FULLY represents fostph Conn of L Sutton, in said County, and Edna P. Conn, his wife, that they are of the age of tw. niy-one years or upwards, and are desirous of adopting ELIZABETH MAY NAYLOR of Set on, aforesaid, a child of Charles D. Naylor of parts unknown, and Emma E. Naylor his wife, formerly of Walpole, Norfolk Cou ty, which said child was born in Harrisville N w Hampshile on the inseteenth day of Ma, A. D. 1886; that the father of said child has failed support or care for her for more than twelve years last past and is unfit to have said child. The mother only surrendered said child to the Children's Health Fund, a corporation duly established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Masscodusetts. On July ninetee the, 1893, the custody of said minor child was given to George W. Averell, Guardian by decree of the Probate Court, Norfolk County.

Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt a 'id child, and that her name may be changed that of ELIZABETH MAY CONN.

Juster Honn, Laberth MAY CONN.

The undersigned, being the Attorney of the Children's Health Fund and Guardian of said

The undersigned, being the Attorney of the Children's Health Fund and Guardian of said child, hereby consents to the adoption, as above p. ayed for.

GEORGE W AVERE L. I, the chi'd above named, being above the age of fourteen years, hereby consent to the adoption as above prayed for.

Them if you want a bargain; while sell on time write what kind of a joek you want, and what you want is to sweet; also Percharce etailional you wink to savet; also Percharce etailional of the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ARRY J CLARK, is a of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate of MARY J CLARK, is a of Cambridge, in said deceased to Ellen Phuntery of Cambridge, in the County of Mi diese, without giving a surety on he is noon.

MAPLE Borar and Syrup, For sale by MAPLEHONT STOJK FARM, Albany, Vt

MAPLE Borar and Syrup, For sale by MAPLEHONT STOJK FARM, Albany, Vt

MILLEROJK BARM, West Warren, Mass., below cause. If any you have, why the same should not be granted. And the potitioner is hereby directed to give published in Boston, the last publication to be not found within the Common wealth, by published in Boston, the last publication to be saved to Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTHER, Esquirely irest Judge of said Court, this eighth day of March, in Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTHER, Esquirely irest Judge of said Court, this eighth day of March, in the year our Lord one thousand fise hand ed.

Bass. When the being a specific station of the positioner is hereby directed to give published in Boston, the last publication to be saven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, WILLIAM T. FORBES, Require, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of March, in the year our Lord one thousand fise hand ed.

Bass. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, said Counts, and all other persons interested in the estate of kin, and creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of March and county of County deceased, intestate of Amary of Larke, as of Cambridge, in said County of true of public hands of the perition and the perit

OUR HOMES.

Bending the Twig.

in a free country, to legiclate successfully against evil, and time is often worse than paratively few individual cases success d. er

Re'orm, to be genuine, must proceed from begin it. the inner consciousness, must be a complete change of heart, or rather of attitude, of right-minded people to secure the reforms in others they had hoped and diligently fort depends upon it that he will be restless labored for. Euvironment is an important and e oss without it. Have the room warm factor, which is not always correctly estimated, and that of a child is often respor- fort. Get the bath tub in place with towels

man or woman so great, so fraught with twisting as possible, and if he is not significance, as the founding of a home, hurgry be will usually fall into a quiet, where future men and women are to receive refreshing sleep.
the impetus which shall influence their When babies are teething they need speclosely considered, are almost appalling.

It would seem as if a happy, well-ordered should be the inheritance of every child. It prompt'y in this disease. such were the case, there would be no necessity for legislation against crime or abuses of any sort. Evil would cease to exist. But unfortunately such is not even the rule. Many are handleapped from the hour of birth. If a complete change is ever lows: "(1) The best thing for the inside of realized it will be very gradual, and the outgrowth of very small beginnings.

art will have a several fold effect in the successive links in the same chain. formation of taste, which will be manifested (9) Calishenies may be very genteel in the homes of the future.

of today is an inspiration to pupils in many need health as much as, nay, more than, for her talents, where, in addition to supply-ing her own necessities, she can contribute should have their halters taken off, the bars than in instructing the young, not alone in colts." the mere intellectual acquirements necessary, but in the many lines which contribute to well-rounded manhood and

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

CROCHETED SAXONY EDGE. Procure Fleisher's Saxony worsted, shade

The trimming is made in the length instead of the width. Make a chain the length required.

1st row-One double into each of 19 peat from beginning of the row. 24 row-One double into the second and

16 following doubles of last row, 3 chain, 2 trebles separated by 4 chain into centre of Schain, Schain; repeat from beginning of the row.

31 row-One double into the second and 14 trebles each separated by 1 chain over the 2 trebles and 4 chain of last row, 3 chair, repeat from beginning of row.

4th row-One double into second, and 1 into over the trebles of last row; 2 chain, repeat

5th row-One double into the second and 1 into each of the 10 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 10 trebles each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, 6th row-One double into the second and

shain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain. repeat from the beginning of the row. 7th row-One double into the second and

1 into each of the 6 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 14 trebles, each separated by 1 chain over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat from beginning of the row.

8th row-One double into the second and 1 into each of the 4 following doubles of by 1 chain over the trebes of last row, 2 shain, repeat from beginning of the row.

9th row-One double into the second, and 1 into each of the 2 following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 18 trebles, each separated by 1 shain over the trebles of last row, 2 shain, repeat.

10th row-One double into each of the 8 shain, 20 trebles, each separated by 1 chain Bazar. over the trebles of last row, 2 chain, repeat 11th row-One double between 2 doubles. 4 chain, 20 trebles, each separated by 1

shain over the trebles of last row, 4 chain,

Caring for the Baby.

Young mothers know very little about the care of babies, and this is apt to make the task seem a very difficult one. Let his clothes be soft, warm and comfortable. We The old adage, "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined," seems to be receiving additional proof in these days. Most or us have been gratified by the recent suggestion of R. v. Dr. Edward Everett Ha'e, that children be trught in the schools to love and care for animal pets, to the end that in maturer years they shall treat them kindly. Here, we believe, is the sclution of many pending problems. It is a difficult matter, in a free country, to legicate successfully part of the time, allowing his mother to attend to other duties or to rest. He does wasted in efforts to effect reforms in those not need to be held in your arms all the whose habits are fixed, though in a com- time, and he never needs to be carried about to amuse him. Few mothers are strong mough for that task, and they should never

A great deal of worry and many cross spells might be saved if the mo her would toward the thing to be renounced, and this begin by having regular hours for feeding and bathing the baby. The bath should of right-minded per ple to secure the reforms never be neglected, for so much of his comsible for its successes or failures later in an clean clothes hung on a chair before ife.

In the home and the school should be imneeded. Bathe him quickly and wipe him planted the seeds of virtue or of kindness, dry with a very soft linen towel. Dust him the proper mental attitude toward evil, and under the erms or any other places that this well done, in earliest childhood, the teem in danger of chating, with a powder temptations of later years will be far less composed of ten parts taloum and one part potent than to those who, never having borac's acid, thoroughly mixed by sifting been taught or restrained, real ze the power together two or three times. This is very of evil only when suffering its consequences. The home, in its truest, sweetest sense, at home it is inexpensive and one can be is of all forces for good the very greatest. sure to have it pure. Slip his clothes on There is no responsibility placed upon and fasten them with as little turning and

destiny, not only as ind viduals, but as cial care to keep them well. They should integral parts of the great family of man- have plenty of simple and nutritious food kind. It is also true that in the majority that is easily digested. The gum: become of cases no responsibility is so carclessly swollen and the mouth feveriah. Give them assumed, and the results oftentimes, when a drink of water occasionally and see how eagerly they take it. Any tendency toward diarrices should be checked at once. If home life, where love, tempered by justice home remedies fail, call a physician withand regard for right, is the presiding genius, out delay. 8) much depends upon acting

How to Get Health.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton summed up the art of getting health and keeping it, as folis he who invented sleep, but thrice blessed It is well that the schools should, as far the man who will invent a cure for thinkas practicable, supply the deficiencies in the ing. (3) Light gives a brouzed or tan color home lives of children, those budding to the skin, but where it uproots the lily, little ones upon whom the future of home it plants the rose. (4) The lives of most and scelety rests. To stimulate a love for men are in their own hands, and, as a rule animal pets would eliminate much which the just verdict after death would be suitends towards cruelty and brutality, and in cide. (5) Health must be carned; it can sellike manner may be inculcated love of dom be bought. (6) A change of air is less truth, of cleanliness, of correct speech, valuable than a change of scene. The air is patriotism, reverence, and many things changed every time the wind is changed.
which contribute toward character. The (7) Mould and decaying vegetables in a celnow prevalent adornment of the school- lar weave shrouds for the upper chambers. room with reproductions of masterpleces of (8) Dirt, debauchery, disease and death are and romping very ungenteel, but one Mere technical education is already a is the shadow, the other the sub-thing of the past. The successful teacher stance of healthful exercise. (10) G ris ways, and the woman who is forced to be boys. They can obtain it as boys do, by self-supporting can still find no better field running, tumbling, by all sorts of inn materially to the progress of the world, let down, and be turned loose like young

Nervous Women.

though your family and friends may excuse you and give the trouble some softer name, you are simply unbearably perverse and as cross as a fretful baby do not resort to drugs. A fatal error of many a woman is to try this soothing powder, that alleviating pill, the other persussive potion, and float out on the inling waves of sleep into a sea of beautiful dreams. Neither stimulants affording a emporary crutch, nor narcotics with their transient and delusive aid, should be taken atliches, 9 chain, pass by 8 at tches and re-by women on their own suggestion, or taken all except when ordered by a trustworthy physician.

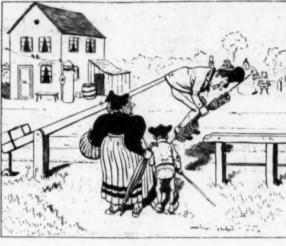
Toy change. More immediately restful than any other step you will find an ocean voyage. Marvellous is the tonic of the see. One cuts loose from the land, from the following doubles of last row, 2 chain, 6 cares, for a week's or a month's voyage, mails, from your friends, from domestic you are, without your own effort or vo, lition, made over into a new creature. A mother hesitates to leave her children, not realizing that occasionally the best gift she each of the 12 following stitches of last row, can bestow upon them is her absence. 3 chair, 9 trebler, each separated by 1 chain Everlastingly at home, one's hor zon narrows; one loses the sense of perspective. Dear as children may be, so unutterably dear that to lay down one's life for them would be easy, there are times when the dictate of unselfish love is not to die for them, but to live for them, and to live not a half-toned, sighing, fluttering existence but a large, wholesome and rejoicing life. 1 into each of the 8 following doubles of last If the wearied woman can compass an ocean row, chain 2, 13 treb'es each separated by 1 trip, she will find nothing in nature's wide pharmacor ce a more successful in uplifting

her from her slough of de pond. Everybody cannot afford a prolonged jaunt; and many women, looking at the meagre purse from which the means for travel must be extracted, shake mournful heads at the mere hint of going away from home. Everybody can manage a day's outing, and whether our home be in town or last row, 2 chain, 17 trebles, each separated gountry, a little resolution, a little previous planning, and a decided acceptance of the worth while of endeavor will start us on the road. We may have the big carryail brought to the door, the horses harnessed the good man on the front seat, and the back of the carriage filled with pionic baskets, and presents for mother and Aunt Jane and

Apoplexy.

Apoplexy, or its English equivalent, " a 12th row-One double into first chain be- which the sufferer falls to the ground, untween 2 first trebles, 3 chain, 1 double be- conscious and paralyzed, as if he had been tween the third and fourth trebles (*) 4 struck down by a blow. The usual cause of chain, I double into the second, I chain, I apoplexy is the rupture of a blood vessel in double into the chain between 2 next the brain and a consequent escape of blood, repeat from (*) 14 times more, 3 but the condition may also be produced by the sudden plugging of a blood vessel with a there are four classes of persons who should one small colon chopped, one cup of cream, perclot. The result in both cases is much the not drink hot water freely. They are: (1) per, sait add a dash of nu meg. Wash the clams chain, 1 double between 2 next trebles, re- the sudden plugging of a blood vessel with a there are four classes of persons who should









A BROKEN SLEEP.

ease of the blood vessels, which renders them liable to rupture when any unusual strain is put upon them. Thus we find that avoided. a stroke is often brought on by mental exoftement, or by some unusual physical exertion, such as running for a car or lifting a heavy weight. Apoplexy may come on in the night; then it is very probably induced by a vivid dream, in which the heart is made to beat foreibly.

Temperance advocates find in apoplexy one of their strongest arguments against alcohol, for over-indulgence in drink is, perthe arteries, and the excitement of a apoplectic seixure in one whose arteries are softened or brittle. However, intemperance is by no means the only cause of apople xy, and it would be most upjust to suspect every one who suffers a struke of drinking

At the moment of an attack a person may be feeling unusually well, or there may have been a little pain or fullness in the head. Then, without warning, he falls and loses consciousness. The face is usually flushed. the pulse and the arteries in the neck are beating powerfully but rather slowly, the breathing is somewhat slow, and there is usually snoring and a puffing out of the cheeks and lips.

Death may occur in this first attack, but the majority of patients recover more or less completely. They are, however, in danger of a second stroke, which is more liable to result fatally.

A sufferer from apoplexy should be place on the bed with the head and shoulders raised. Hot cloths, which may be wrong out of mustard water, should be wrapped round the arms and legs, and cold cloths o an ice-bag applied to the head .- Youth's Companion.

Fruit for Brain Power.

According to a recent health report the journey. The thing to do is to take blanched almonds give the brain the muscle food, and the man who wishes to keep his mental power up would do well to include them in his daily bill of fare Jaley fruits develop more or less the higher nerve or brain, and are eaten doubles of last row, keep the top loops on off we may start to try being girls again at by all men whose living depends the hook, draw through all together, 3 home.—Margaret R. Sangster, in Harper's on their clear headedness. Apples supply the brain with rest. Prunes afford proof against nervousness, but are not muscle feeding. At the same time it has been proved that fruits do not have the same effect on everybody. Some people stroke," is a good name for a disease under have never been able to eat apples without suffering the agony of indigestion; to others

Drinking Hot Water.

A prominent medical journal says that

When your nerves are tant and rough- period during which it occurs with greatest light pressure. These rules are not for frequency is the decade from forty-five to fifty-five years.

those who take hot water simply to relieve sowns in the soft pastel tints.

**Cace waists in delicate in the soft pastel tints.

**Cace waists in delicate in the soft pastel tints. The underlying cause of apoplexy is dis- purpose is not to be condemned. But hot be one of the prominent features of fashion among water is an excitant, and in cases in which evening tollettes for the summer. irritation of the stomach exists should be

Domestic Hints. APPLE GREATINE CREAM.

Wash, quarter and stew enough tart apples to make a pint of juice, add a little stick einnamon to the water, and when soft drip through cheese cloth. Seften one-third of a box of gelatine in to a boil, add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and the gelatine, stir until dissolved and pour into a deep bowl set in ice. When the july begins haps, the most fruitful cause of disease of to stiff or, beat with an egg whip until light and the arteries, and the excitement of a stiff enough to drop; add a pint of cream whipped debauch very commonly terminates in an to a stiff froth and sweet-ned, fold together until smooth, place in a mould and set in a re-frigerator for four or more hours. Serve with strawberry preserves and lady fingers.

OBANGE PUDDING.

Peri and slice three oranges, lay them in pudding dish and sprinkle with sugar; make a handsome buttons for a finish. Eton coats are ustard of on -half pint of milk, the yo'ks of two shaped down below the walst line in front much eggs, one-fourth cup of sugar and one teast one- as they were made in the autumn. tul of cornstarch. When cold pour over the oranger. Whish the whites of the eggs into a are low to be had in many smart chapes, and if stiff troth, add one-third cup of pulverized sugar, one is at all clever about such things, they can cover the top of the custard and put it in the easily be trimmed so that they closely simulate oven until it turns a delicate brown, which will an expensive bat. be in a few minutes.

CARBAGE SALAD.

and sprinkle with sait and pepper. Best one egg thoroughly and add it to one cup of boiling rinegar. Rub two tablespoonfuls of mustard to a paste in a little cold vinegar and add to the colding vinegar, together with a small piece of colors. colling vinegar, together with a small place of outer and one teaspoonful each of pepper and outer and one teaspoonful each of pepper and out from tailor's carvas; or, if that is sugar. Pour it over the cabbare while hot. ugar. Pour it over the cabbage while hot. OYSTER SHORTCAKE.

To make oyster shortcake mix two cupfuls o ifted figur with three level teaspoonfuls of bak- yard long, and finish them with a very narrow ing powder, one level teaspoorful of salt, three-hom all around trimming the ends with fringe, quarters of a cupful of milk and three tablespoon. This may either be sewn on, or made into the als of butter. Make into a soft dough and bake creps of black croshet silk. Sew one of these n two layer cake time. For the filling put two pieces to either side of your stock in the back; sablespoonfuls of butter, a small plees of bayleaf.

bring them around to the front and tie in a small bow. Sew the bow tightly to the bottom of the oan and simmer slowly. Add two tablespoonfuls | collar in front. Then the ends may hang loose, of flour and cook for three minutes without or bested again a little farther down in another crowning. Add one and one-half cupfuls of bow. As als stock hooks in the brok, the bows milk, sait, pepper and a dash of nutmeg and remain always tied, which makes them wear took until thick. Out each cysler of one quart longer, as they do not become crumpled from han tilug. the fire and add the yolk of one egg. Remove to various kinds of flowers, some with jewelled the stove for one minute. Put the mixture beween the short cakes and serve hot. HOT CARAMEL SAUCE.

Melt two cunces of unsweetened chocolate

sugar, an inch length of cinnamos bark, half a oupiul of new milk, and a piece of butter the size of a wainut; cook until it forms a soft ball when ropped in cold water; remove the cinnamon, dd vanilla to flavor, and pour a spconful or more, ho', over each serving of ice cream. The caramel coating which is very delicious.

CREAM OF CLAMS. Two dozen clams, two cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter. Double crochet is, insert needle in stitch, draw yarn through then through 2 stitches on hook.

Treble crochet is yarn over needle, insert head, have the clams fine and rub through sleve.

Treble crochet is yarn over needle, insert head, have the clams fine and rub through sleve.

Treble crochet is, insert needle in stitch, draw yarn through 2 stitches twice.

The suitotine was first established in posses, without now of the heart. Hot water will cause paipitation of the seed are heart in such cases. (3) Persons with discussion of the suitotine was first established in posses, without now of the heart. Hot water will cause paipitation of the seed are heart in such cases. (3) Persons with discussion of the suitotine was first established in posses, without now of the heart. Hot water will cause paipitation of the seed are heart in such cases. (3) Persons with discussion of the stomach. (4) Persons who have trintability of the heart. Hot water will cause paipitation of the seed are heart in such cases. (3) Persons with discussion of the stomach. (4) Persons who have transferred the first of the discussion of the stomach. (5) Persons afflicted with side and rub through sieve.

The suitotine was first established in People who have trintability of the heart. Hot water will cause paipitation of the seed are heart in such cases. (3) Persons afflicted with side and rub them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range. When the clams and put them in a pan on a range

Table and see if sait is needed. Add the clam pulp and a pint of thin liquor just before serving. Heat through well and add your cream as you

Hints to Housekeepers.

Now that the season of colds and coughs is on, the advice of a medical journal is useful. This is that constant coughing is precisely like scratching a wound; so long as it is continued the wound will not heal. Let a person when attempting to cough take a long breath until it warms and soothes every air cell. The benefit will soon be felt and the control of the cough be much easier the second time.

To give an appetizing flavor to broiled steak rub a cut onion over the hot pia ter. Before cooking sweetbreads soak them for an nour in mild lemon juice and water.

Save the paper bags. They make good gloves for Bridget to clean the stove with. Spring lamb is in season from Jan. 1 to July

 The fiesh is immature and is, therefore, less nutritions than mutton. Broth from mutton is very wholesome and suitable diet for an invalid, and may be given to typhoid fever patients if carefully prepared. A leg o' mutton or saddle of average weight should cook from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half, basting every fifteen winutes. Mutton must bang to ripen, but the fi sh of lamb must be eaten soon after it is slaug stered

An appetizing relish for dinner meats is made from a cabbage heart out into dice and pickled

Oold steak may be acceptably served as a left-over by passing it through the meat chopper and arranging it neatly on a platter, garnished with parsley or watercress.

them at times out of the way, the long wooden arms moved on brackets will be the most convepient fixtures. In this way the portion may be laid back fix against the wall if desired. This arrangement is useful in the basement hall. Here it is sometimes necessary to have the light from the area fcor, and at other times it is desirable to shut off a kitchen or refrigers while passing to the dising room beyond.

The old-fashioned plan of using orange peel to faci.itate the lighting of a fire is not to be despised. The peel should be collected and dried on the rack over the kitchen stove, and when sool st ould be put into a tin to keep dry. When laying the fire some pieces of peel should be placed on the sticks before the coals are put on; as soon as the peel is ignited it will flare up and nelp to make the fire burn.

The Fashions.

... The best soit bags for general wear an lear will be found in the calf skin leather. e*e Parisian designers and ateliers are making attempts to revive Empire styles on both day and

. One of the newest forms of the bolero jacket appears to have no fastening at all, but is Looked invisibly under the fronts, toward the side seams Tae most dressy styles are of open guipare ent round and low at the neck, reaching to the wais in a point at the centre of the back and from, and arching up slightly beneath the arms, so that a portion of the silk or satin under the bodies is

"". Stude stocks in a pretty shade of tan are effective and jaunty, worn with outing clothes. About the top a little turned-over linen collar is seen, and the broad ends tie in a puff, fastened with a horseshoe, coach horn or golf sticks pin of gold or silver.

. . Among the novelties in neckwear is a nar-row band of four-slik covered cords stitched to gether, shaped a little to fit the lower edge of the collar band, and the ends, about a quarter of a yard long, are braided in the four strands and three slik tassels are the finish at each end. Tuls is worn simply crossed in front and fastened with a stick pin.

•°• A necktie, which will be worn to some ex-

beau this summer with shirts and pique stocks, is made of fine, white lawn. Take a piece of lawn seven i ches wide and fourteen inches long flem it on the sides, and form it into a bow with out ends; draw it in very tight in the centre, and make a small knot also of lawn. These ties launder very weil if ripped apart, and they are easy to mak. If linen or chambray is used they should not be quite as wide as when made of sheer material. . Russian and Venetian guipure laces in

heavy applique patterns, wrought on delicate net meshes, are much used by French tailors and modistes for trimming handsome cloth

at Lace waists in delicate lovely design

. The first importations of spring hats have clearly established the fact that tule is to remain in high favor, and that soft crep gavz) flounces are to be dainty, and that pale tipte are exquisite.

o". A particularly pretty suit has three stitched bands about an inch wide on either side holdin n place as many side plaits, which are not seen until they are released at the pointed ends of the bands. The first of these on either side ends a ittle above the knee, the second a little higher p, and the third at the back a little higher still. The skirt to this gown is finished with three rows of stitching around the lower edge and the jacket in the same way. It is a pretty, simple little jacket—open in front and rounding aw y to the back. There are three rows of attebing at shoulders.

. Jackets for spring are very short and simple in style, finished with rows of stitching a'one, or very narrow pipings with stitching above. Some of them are double breaste', with

. . A pretty gown which has four narrow plaits

some distance spart on either side of the Onop one head of cabbage fine. Put it in a dish bas four small erocheted buttons at the upper which finish the lower edge with icops. . Pretty stocks to be worn with

too stiff, use crinoline. Cover this with crepe in folds. Next take two pieces of crepe about four inches wide and a

.". White and tinted chiffon in the form of

.". Metrore crepe de chines, spotted with entite, like flowers in white, are one of the novelties of the season. .. dome of the newest princesse dresses are

made with stole or pepium fronts that reach f om the shoulders, and somet mes from a point If om the shoulders, and somet mes from a point at the back of the bodice po tion, to the hem of the skirt. Some of these froats are made of silk covered with palliettes of jst. Others are of ligur-colored cloth, overlaid with lace-like designs in "cloth guipure" in dark brown, green, gray or black. There are also expensive models with a long playtron-like front, and our royal roles that she with a long playtron-like front, and our royal roles on esstacy of delight in describing the scene. "Happy was it." says he." that this realm with a long plastron-like front, out out rounding in the neck like a chi d's b b, and made of satin brogade, matelasse silk or panne ve.ve: in pale, am, pep- lovely color blending.

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In point of detail and correctness, the volume is In point of detail and correctness, the volume is the most complete book published. Chapters on all important subjects: The Origin, How to Train, Oare for Pleasure and Breeding, Proper Food, Breeding and Mating, Exhibition and Transportation, The Bench, Washing and Grooming, Diseases, The Cor-rect Type, Different Colors, besides interesting stories of how they eat, drink, play and sleep; in fact, stories of now they eat, drink, play and sleep; in fact, everything about them. Over thirty-five half-tone illustrations from life. "My Cat Tom," "A Cat Letter," 'Bats," "A Forgotten Prisoner," "Her Wants Supplied," "Attentive to Cats," "The Homeless Cat," "A Cat Story," "The Subway Cat," "A less Ca'," "A Cat Story," "The Subway Cat," "A Hospital Cat," are all interesting tales. The volume, aside from being an excellent treatise on the cat, forms a delightful gift book. Elited by Mr. James of the Walnut Elidge Farms Company.

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his selected topic, as one having authority, than it Mr. James in appearing as an expositor of the Angora, for thousands of beautiful specimens of these lovely greatures owe not only their existence but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this well-known breeder. The book contain much useful information as to the diet and general care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to

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HISTORICAL.

-The first practical friction matches were Congreves," made in England in 1827. They were thin strips of wood or, cardboard coated with suiphur and tipped with a mixture of much lage, chlorate of potash and sniphide of antimony. Bighty-four of them were sold in a box paper," through which the match could be

-In olden times the pots and kettles always stood on legs, and all skillets and frying paus were rais d in this manner so that if desired they could be placed with their contents over the bed of coals. Of a later date was the tossi rack, standing on its little spindle legs. A domestic luxury was the tin kitchen, which was It may be noticed in nearly all inventories that a orass warming pan was part of the kitchen furniture. It was a shallow pan of metal, ususly brass or i'on, ab 'ut a foot in diameter, with a pleroed cover. When used it was filled with coals and thrust between the toy sheets of the

-At Holyrood Castle on Twelfth Day, 1563, Mary, Queen of Stots, celebrated the feast, and scene. " Happy was it," says be," that this realm endured her reign no longer. Two such sights in one state, in so good accord, I believe was never seen, as to behold two worthy queens sees, without envy, one kingdom, both upon

But when The gold But pale In thy de Can dream The sweet

Bave so ince th as loss.

ep in the saweet So baby It Found it i With ro Like I Her tho The w

Hustlin' o

-How'd -So chilly With the t And ev'ry -And th With a bl How'd y tick, Oh, don' And findi

It makes y

The cry of

-Ob, thi

made, That strau On made, Then answ And with it Ma-Wh

Oan ye spai

-Julia Lai

Oh, what w

when he oo fight to And it fille i O Kipling at Why doesn's young My beart is hasn t a For I know

never be We Delig An Property of the Sai Let other Give may Yet other And st

Upon s It clan Does a

He trod

D., New York-Gen d M. O., for which ne one dozen Radone dcam Radway's Relief is considered its weight in gold. need to handle it. for some time, but 1 ar superior to this, as

M. ALEKANDER.



lief cures the worst. twenty minutes. Fo k or nervous), Toeth cumatiem, Lumbago, n the back, spine or the liver, pleurisy, and pains of all kinds dway's Reaty Relief e ease, and its conayseeffects a permanagiate. BESURE Y'S.

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t., near Scollay Sq. hotels to Union Station, and amusement centres. OMES in the city for the and upward). Steam heat every room in the house, spent on the house, giving improvement and conven-

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GORA CAT Beautifully Illustrated, to Solect, Breed, Manage Them.

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nctive in this book."- School is, Minn. k which those who are fond of 1."—George T. Angell, in Ow

s. It is tastefu'ly bound and r Pellow Creatures, Chicago. authority, exceedingly enters, beautifully illustrated."— oston, Mars. lings, price \$2 and \$1.25, nost ksellers generally, or

THERS, Publishers, Street Boston, Mast.

ORICAL.

ical friction matches were in England in 1837. They wood or cardboard coated sped with a mixture of mudi-otash and sulphide of antiof them were sold in a box to, with a piece of "glass hich the match could be

the pots and kettles always all skillets and trying pans manner so that if desired a later date was the tosst ne sin kitchen, which was nd used for bread or a roast. nearly all inventories that a was part of the kitchen furlow pan of metal, usually a foot in diameter, with a n used it was filled with een the ley sheets of the

tle on Twelfth Day, 1563, ry Fieming, did the lot fall the real queen arrayed own royal rubes that fisting dignity the part for of delight in describing the it," says be," that this realm to longer. Two such sights good accord, I believe was behold two worthy queens to describe the dress of the ne queen of the bean. She tiwa of closh of sliver; her shoulders, the rest of her s with stones that mou

a-turnin' blue, fingader through.

bor, I tell you, -Oh, this lovely, lovely 13b of bein' milkman.
-Low ist n Evening Journal.

GOD'S ANSWER,

Thé cry of mau's auguish went up unto God:
"Lord, take away pain! The shadow that darkens the world thou hast

The close-solling chain On the wings that would soar,— Lord, take away pain from the world thou hast

That it love thee the more! "

Then answered the Lord to the cry of his world: "Shall I take away pain,

And with it the power of the soul to endure, Made strong by the strain?

Shall I take away pity that knits heart to heart And sacrifice high? Will ye lose all your heroes that lift from the

White brows to the sky? Shall I take away love that redeems with a price And smiles at its loss? Oan ye spare from your lives that would climb

The Christ on his cross?"

HOPE Hope comes our path to lighten, To twine the diamond band,

Uniting earth to Heaven, That happy spirit land. When clouds are dark and heavy. We lift our trueting eyes and see amid the darkness

The bow of promise rise. When health and strength are failing And say, " My Patner calls me To mansions in the skies."

Ob, what would Rudyard and Roosevelt say if they knew about my boy? When he comes home at night, there's no sign of

fight to fill my heart with joy.

Ris nove is not smashed, his cheek is not gashed, and his eyes are not black and blue;
And it fills me with dread when I think what

POETRY.

OURSELD STATE OF THE PLANT OF THE P

tick,
Oh, don't you think it's fun to be the milkman?

And out before it's daylight with your nose and strength of the works, which we saw could have been taken by all works are could be an expensive blue. and findin' as you shovel you're the first to Howas too old for active service, and the "First It makes you love your bus'ness and your neighto Count Goeben, whose statue in gun metal adorns the park at Coblenz, a deserved trioque to one of the finest soldiers Prussia ever had. Amiens fell into our hands after a few days figuting, and then R den, where three flying columns were dispatened by different routes to the channel coast. Faidherbe was at Lille, but that strong place and the others (Donal, Arras and Cambrai) with waich it forms the great quadillateral we let alone, sa isfied with bearing the French whenever they tried conclusions with us the faintest idea of what these movements meant.

They only became clear to us years later, when Goeban and Faidneroe published their comments a couple of bottles of what the semicined of sins.—Cornhill was the Germans and Italians call it, kept us up this past midnight. A long like in only weather and a couple of bottles of what the semicined of sins.—Cornhill was zero. That strangles the heart, the burden that weighs in the open. We were always marcing and On the wings that would soar,—

On the wings that would soar,—

We dined a little earlier that night at the countermarching, and at that time few of us had character macao.

> try near amiens. We were quartered in and around the Coateau de Magny, the property of one of the prettiest and most amiable of Franch "bursche," Max, only half dressed, earrying women, the Maquise de Magny, whose hu-band's family took its name from this estate. There was executent stabling for our horses at the shatan and in the villages of Manny le "Herr Lieutenant—it knownen?" he gasped. "Who's coming, idio:?" I asked. ine chateau and in the villages of Magby le "Die Franzoen, Berr Lieufenant, die Franzoen Black-wisged crows went selling across the chateau; two, with Lieutenants Prince Ehren
> "Die Franzoen, Berr Lieufenant, die Franzoen Black-wisged crows went selling across the blue ky, cawing laxily as they flow; and the bot chateau; two, with Lieutenants Prince Ehren
> "Well, let them come," said I, a little angrily, to ateady him. "Aren't we ready for them, you blue ky, cawing laxily as they flow; and the bot sun of a September afternoon glowed upon the tor," cid Breisewitz, and myseif, was at the chateau; two, with Lieutenants Prince Ehrenberg and Von Breitenstels, were in quarters at Magny-Ir-Grand, and the fourth, Lieutenant Von Beckendorf in command, at Fleurus, where, as the French advance poets, there was also a company of infantry. Its addition at the high read, a deep ravine connected Manny-Is-Grand and Fleurus, extending person the latter village to the high read, and loss no time in getting out my horses. The somme d vided the hostile armies, but we french side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The somme d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of that river, neil out, as old loss no time in getting out my horses. The bonne d vided the villages were on the French side of the villages were on the French side of the villages were on the villages were on the fine of the villages were on the fine of th but half a mile from the river, crossed at that point by a wooden the river, crossed at that point by a wooden bridge with the posts supporting it sawn through, while a powder mine below completed the arrangements for its instant destruction. We sent patrols every two sours day and night up to the French enemy's sabres drawn, toward the "Atarmpiatz," the bottom with mine and the patrols are supported by the property of the patrols are supported by the patrols are supported by

allow completed the arrangements for its the statistical continues of the

mative, and who is appearance, with his cast system to short process. The system of the post in the cast system is a system of the post in the cast system. The process of the post in the cast system is a system of the part in the post in the cast system of the part in t

a poor, weak, little woman. Au revoil?" Her bead rested on my shoulder an ins ant while our lips met, when, breaking from me before 1 realan armohair to the window and ligated a final digar, watching h bivouac fires beyond Figurus, where our "feldwache" lay to their arms. I was

The next morning I rode next her carriage on its way to the Freuch lines, taking with me a eyes. trumpeter and a sergeant carrying a white handkerchief tied to the end of a lance as a flag of truce. A staff offi ser of the French met her at their outposts. He success out to be an old acquaintance, as she told me, and I looked at him with envious eyes as he took my place beside the carriage and trotted along, charting with her on their way to the "quartier-general."

the faintest idea of what these movements meant, as the German and Italians call it, kept us to him floored and Faidnerbe published their comments on the campaige. Our task, it appears, was to prevent the latter breaking through our lines and failing on the rear of our army before Paris. This he once nearly succeeded in doing, at the time of the battle of Saint-Quentin, where Goebin, however, was too quick for him, and he was bacity beaten. it was at that time that the fortune of war "comed to come from the direction of Magny-tetook my squadron into a charming bit of coun Grand. In an instant I had sprung out of bed to

" Die Fransosen, Berr Lieutenant, die Frans-

He wont to the plane, opened it, and struck the opening chords of "La False des Adieus" Terning, he fixed me with a questioning eye. "You know it, I see. By you were one of the appy ones? My face flushed and the tears sprang to my

" How dare you?" I began To my surprise, he burst out laughing.
"Mon amt, she was no more a marquise than I am. Sae was in the Bureau des Intormations of our army, a spy, if you care to put it that way. Faidherbe had a high opinion of her cleverness. You follows were a mine of information, and if she made some sacrifices to obtain it-well, you know, patriotism is like

A GREAT SURPRISE. great yellow sunflower grew so tall

eight! onderful meadows to left and right; And a bill that reaches up to the sky, And a long, straight road where the folks go 'Twas lucky for me that I grow so tall As to see the lands that lie over the wall. I hadn't the faintest idea," said he,
" How much of a place the world might be!"

Polly's Hiding-place.

But they found no hint of anybody's presence in the cellar; and, after a careful examination, the officer led his soldiers up the stairs.

with Sumpter by midnight. Help me to mount these prisoners. Cato."

"Golly, Massa, and you's took um buff pris-

The upper rooms of the mansion were subpeted to the same careful search as the cellar had been, and with the same ill-success. The walls and the sides of the room were sounded with swords and bayonets, but to signs of a liverage distribution of the state of the same in the state of the same of th ing being in hiding was discovered. "This is strange." declared che captain.

Major Crawford's horse is in the stable, and it is scarcely likely that he would try to get away on foot. Yet a cat couldn't stow himself away where we haven't looked. Where's Wilson?"

The Tory was outside; but he came within, as year the war closed; and Major Crawford bimbe heard his name spoken by the officer. A nati on the barrel caught and fore a rent in his frock, as he went past it in the shed. "There! You won't stand in the way any

Capt. Dacy.

"I don't think the major's here," returned the did not fail to not well her part in the times which tried men's souls.—Christian Register. Tory. " He got wind of our close pursuit in some manner, and left on a fresh borse before we oame. That's my opinion."

"And it's mine, too. But I'd sooner lost my spurs than to have had this search for nothing."

"Well, we have done our best. There's good wine in the rebel's cellar, though. We needn't

ose that,"

ummere! Guess dey won't feel like is fin' at

ter goodby, and he and the faithful Cato rode away with their two captives. There were anxious hearts at the mansion until Cato returned with the news of their safe ried on for many years. He always told Pelly that it was to her thoughtfulness and strategy he owed his escape from capture and turning the longer!" oried the map, angrily, as he gave the tables upon his enemies. As for Polly, she car-cask a violent kick that knocked it over upon its eide. Fortunately, the tieros fell with its un-covered head toward the wall; and no one suspected that the object of their search was hair. This dagg r is preserved as an hetricon "What do you make of it, Wilson?" ir quired by her descendants, and any one seeing it will be told the story of the brave young girl who

> The poet in fine frenzy strode. Compasing a beautiful ode; He climbed the long stair To the editor's lair, And a few moments later it snode. -Philadelphia Press.

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THE HORSE.

A Fast Maine-Bred Pilly.

The northern and western parts of Maine are noted for long, cold winters and short summers. Pure air, pure water and nu-tritious grasses are found there in abunme excellent horse stock is raised there, but owing to the short season during which speed can be developed, the horse-men and brother horse breeders of that State are placed at a great disadvantage as compared with those of the South or even those in the vicinity of Boston

It is doubtful, however, if any section has produced a faster one, age and opportunity for development considered, then J. W. Thompson's beautiful filip Nelldora, by Alelayone (2.204); dam, Lonvi-ka (3) 4514) by Constellation (3.40), son of Almani; second dam by Gideon (stre of the dam of Netson, 2.09, etc.), a son of Rysdyk's Hambisonian; third dam by Wintbrop Morrili, one of the strongest inbred Morgans that ald be found in his day. Mr. Thompson had the following to say in regard to this flly in a recent number of the Turt, Farm

"I was up to Andover last week to see the brood mare Louviska, now heavy in foal to Alclayone (2.204) and due in April, and the filly Nelidora, new reckonel a three year old, although foaled July 12, 1897. T. e. horses at The Pines Stock Farm are all a fine as silk. Aleisyone (2 204) is rugged and being jogged every day, as is Greeg, the chestnut gelding by St. Croix (3 14g), and Goldie Wilkes (\$ 272), by Bayard Wilk is; dam (the dam of Mamie Strike, 2.24) by Goldfinder. About a dozen head in all are being jogged daily, and all are in nice con-

" It is not very pleasing to make stat that the publi : won's believe, and I know that when I wrote in this department last May, before she was two years old, that Nelldora went a quarter in 364 seconds the first time she was ever hitched to a suky and speeded a quarter, and that I saw her timed a quarter in 35g the second time she was ever driven to a sulky, many thought it must be a mistake, to put a charitable conetruction on it.

"I then ordered her to be jogged carefully and not to be taken to the track again until August. This programme was carried out, and just before the August meeting at Canton, which with Livermore Falls and Lewiston constituted a three weeks circuit, she was taken to the track and tried out a listle to see if she would do to take along. speed was all paper talk.

"Well, we came to Lewiston, and on "Well, we came to Lewiston, and on Tuesday morning Billy Gregg said to me, 'What do you want me to do?' 'The time has come,' I replied, 'to see if we have got any speed. People are expecting the see in the other to balance it. One day his son John, forgetting to put the stone and jog the filly carefully and then go up to and jog the filly carefully and then go up to the quarter pole and go the last quarter, and I will go down to the wire and see what she does.' Ed. Hutchins, he of The Seer (2152) fame, sat beside me at the wire and the quarter was 344 seconds.

"Fadder, Fadder, coom here right away of the search and grandfather before him, been putting the grain in one end of the sack and a stone in the other to balance it. One day his son John, forgetting to put the stone was in the hands of Dick Wilson at Rushville, Ind. Hilda, one of the string, is to be prepared for the M. and M. race at Datroit. Patchen Boy (2102) and made the discovery that the stone was not needed! Hunning after his father he grain in one end of the sack and a stone in the other to balance it. One day his son John, forgetting to put the stone with a solution of Seymour, Ct., are in the hands of Dick Wilson at Rushville, Ind. Hilda, one of the string, is to be prepared for the M. and M. race at Datroit. Patchen Boy (2102) and made the discovery that the stone was not needed! Hunning after his father he grain in one end of the sack and of Seymour, Ct., are in the hands of Dick Wilson at Rushville, Ind. Hilda, one of the string, is to be prepared for the M. race at Datroit. Patchen Boy (2102) and the parts thoroughly, rub perfectly dry and made the will be fast when his speed is wanted.

The favorite readster of George N. One of Fair Haven is the bay trotter Don Carlos of Fair Haven is the bay trotter Don Carlos.

C. H. S. Mass.: Please tell me if there is and

worked, etc., etc.

"I did intend to go another quarter before the fair was over, but what's the use. Gay Edwards drove his six-year-old gelding Anidrosis, by St. Croix (2 142), a great mile in 2 133 but he was announced as 'the three typear-old gelding Anidrosis,' and a mile in year-old gelding Anidrosis,' and a mile in yea owed the performance of a quarter in 33 seconds by a two year old in ane public es timation that I decided not to do so.

"Today Nelidora stands 15.02 high and "Today Nelidora stands loop high and will be 15 2½ or 15 3 hands at maurity. She is handsome, good gaited, wearing a light shoe, the lighter the better, and only a pair shoe, the lighter the better, and only a pair of the missed by many patrons of the ing will be missed by many pat shoe, the lighter the better, and only a pair was quite social, and fond of a sensible of light quarter boots for protection, and I chat, we often had some useful conversetion. On one occasion he said to me, " 1 am going to say right here, just this once, have one son who will soon be an expert horseshoer." The son referred to is Hon. even at the risk of being tuought insane, that I don't believe the colt or filly was Lyman H. Johnson, who for many years has been proprietor of an extensive horseever foaled, that at the same age, and with the same amount of work, can outspeed her down the street. Col. John E. Thayer BREEDER is regularly delivered at his office. thought she was a wonder last May, and I think she is now." are read by horsemen and others who have

[Nelidora is a beautifully gaited trotter. Trainer G:egg informed the writer that she could show a quarter at the trot last fall in from 38 to 40 seconds, with a very pleasing way of doing it too, but her speed at the

due to a great extent to light-weight sulkies, board of public works, has held several improvement in harness, boots and other other city offices, and has had the title of appliances and to the condition of the Hon. since he was elected senator. tracks. There has been steady improvement James Ferguson of this city thinks he all along the line of harness racing, except secured a bargain at the recent sale at in the matter of rules which govern said Madison Square Garden, when he bought Take the weight rule, for instance. The 2 12) The trotter was sired by Silver Cloud

trotting associations that stick to this rule (2 224); dam, Nelly, by Green's Bashaw. are as much behind the times as the man Questiver has been a sensational horse on who would expect to win with his horse the New York speedway, where he showed hitched to a 90-pound sulky. Wouldn's we a haif mile in 1.24.

Last Desember Queksilver (2 164) and his mate, Irony (2 214), were sold at the high-wheel sulkies that were thought to be Fasir-Tipton sale to B. H. Demarest for perfect before the biks made its appear- \$1200. The sale is recorded in the BREEDER nee? We would surely say his owner was of Dec 5 way behind the times. What, then, should It is expected that John Shillinglaw will be said of an association that retains and begin to work the Hubinger horses durenforces year after year such an old moss-covered bewhiskered rule as that one com-(2 032) is in good condition, as he generally pelling drivers to weigh not less than so is at this time of the year. The Baron Wilkes trotter feela (2 122) has had a long many pounds when racing?

In a manner this weight business reminds rest and has taken on considerable fleeb. one of the German in the good old days Among the young stock'that may be brought when the grist was taken to mill on the out this year is the black paper Timewood back of a horse. This man had, like his (trial 2.17).

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic

Balsam

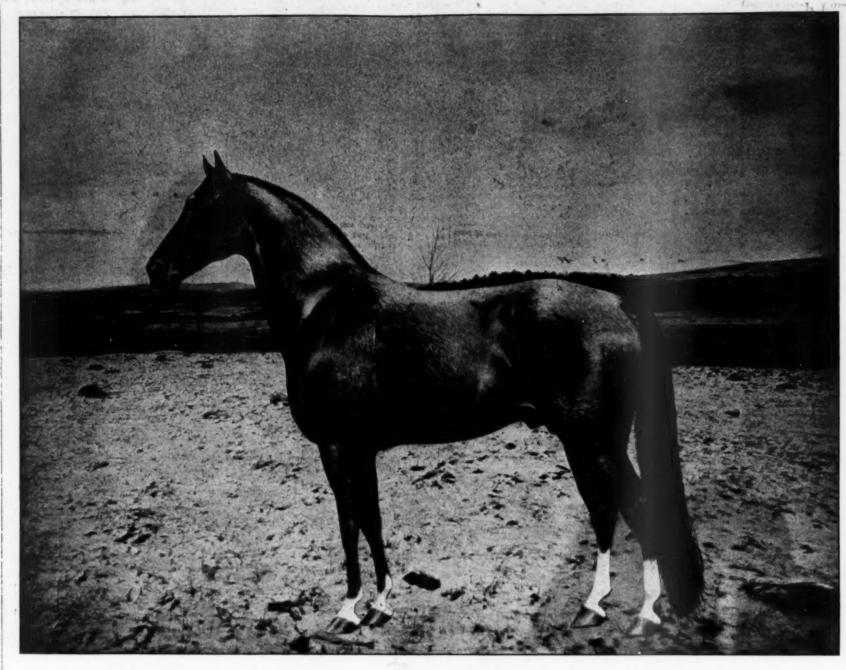
M. MeGuire of Park street often er joys a ride behind his recent purchase, the pacer Valleau (2.12), by Sentinel Wilkes; dam, Kitty Cuyler, by Cuyler, a son of Hamble tonian. The pacer is "peedy and stylish on the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes. Bunches or Blumbles from Horses. As the care was kably gentle in the stable. Mr. McGuire has refu-ed two good offers to sell him.

Last week the bay trotter Miss Alice following morning and night: Powdered sulph iron, nit, potave, and bi-sarb, sods of eseb sing visual for descriptive circulars.

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the pacer is "peedy and stylish on the following. Bunches as if it were full of maxier, During the sum the following. Augustine, N B.: Last winter my mare had consistency on one fore leg, and it was neglected.

Augustine, N B.: Last winter my mare had seraticles on one fore leg, and it was neglected.

Augustine, N B.: Last winter my mare had seraticles on one fore leg is pudge about the foot look and new the leg is pudge as all two less and now the leg is pudge about the foot look and new the leg is pudge about the foot look and new test extended and new the leg is pudge about the foot look and new test extended and new test extended and new the leg is pudge about the foot look and new test extended and new test extended and new the leg is pudge about the foot look and new test extended and new test GOMBAULT'S



She was not started at Canton or Liver- ROAN WILKES, RACE RECORD 2.04 3-4; SIRE, TENNESSEE WILKES; DAM BY COOPER'S JUG, FULL BROTHER F LITTLE BROWN JUG, 2,11 3-4, AND BROWN HAL, 2,12 1-2.

New Haven (Ct.) Notes.

shoeing plant in this city. The Horse

where the many copies both new and old

the gray gelding Quickellver (2 16), trial

Herman Fox will have two or more in his

business at his shop.

" Tast afternoon she went an exhibition quick. We don't need the stone any more (2 32), sired by Star Ethau.

the employ of the firm. His pleasant greet-

paratory work to four horses owned by and try the following: Powdered nitrate potase. Frank Miller of Bridgeport, Ot. The string one-half pound; bl-carbonate soda, ginger and eonsists of Dot Miller (2.15½), by Epoch, he by Sultan; E-elka Maid (2.19½), by Sable.

burst: Effic G. (2.19½), by Alfred G., and a day, until you see a change for the better. hurst; Effie G. (2 191), by Alfred G., and a large four year old by Warlock.

CENTAUR.

Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers.

During a visit last week, Mr. Johnson was talking to a gentleman about horses that overreach or forge. All of his remarks and since then she has not seemed to pink up would be interesting to owners of horses that have that fault. He explained how he set the shoes in order to retard the motion of the hind feet and quicken the step of the front feet, while I list-ned attentively, for her?

feed him his drinking water before meals, never after, except the last thing at night, when he may have the usual quantity. Try the following: Powdered sulphate iron, one pound; powdered strees aut, six ounces; powdered coriander seed, two pounds. Mix thoroughly and give him a tablespoonful in dry bran and oats three times a

tablespoonful in dry bran and cats three times a lay for one month.

H. I. B., Connecticut: My ten-year-old mare loss not sigest her food. It seems to pass through her undigested, her cats reappearing in the s-me state as ween she at them. I have ad torse different vectoriari-us examine her und they pronounced the troucle indigestion. Her teeth are in perfect condition. We have stred feeding her in a slow-feed manger, have siven her bran mixed with cats, and corn mixed with cats, also medicine for indigestion, but the trouble has not ceased. Any advice you may give will be transfully received.

Answer: The trouble you refer, to is the re-

Answer: The trouble you refer to is the result of improperly massisating the food for one thing. She evidently bolts it and the power and tone of the stemach is very much impaired. It is a most difficult case to prescribe for success is a most difficult case to prescribe for successfully. I should take all grain away for a short time and substitute bran. In one week carefully give her a pint and a half of raw lineed oil. When the effect has passed away, try the following change of food: "Bran and ground oats, of each equal parss; flaxseed meal, one oar, or about one-third of the others, and give the following tonic: Powdered sulph. iron, three pounds; bi-arbonate soda, gioger and corlander seed, of each one pound; capsicum, one-quarter pound. Mix and give teaspoonful is string this season. His bay mare Bride one-quarter pound. Mix and give teaspoonful in Elect, by Online (2 04), is to be trained and started for the money. Teddy B. (2,121) change of food and the tonic may obviate the started for the money. Teddy B. (2.121) will be in fine condition for a campaign.

trouble.

"Fadder, Fadder, coom here right away guick. We don't need the stone any more alignment in 35 seconds, as timed by the cofficial timers. She went away from the quarter in 35 seconds by the cofficial timers. She went away from the quarter in 35 seconds by farmed by the cofficial timers. She went away from the quarter in 35 seconds by farmed by the cofficial timers. She went away from the quarter in 35 seconds by farmed by the cofficial timers. She went away from the quarter in 35 seconds by farmed by the cofficial timers. She went away from the quarter in 35 seconds by farmed by the cofficial timers. The old man looked, but said:

"Shon, do you know more as your old another company is to put three large and another company is to put three large and expensive automobile stages on the route, to fail the transfer of the new vehicles is being that the bay trotter Don Carlos (C.H.S., Mass.: Please tell me if there is any remedy to stop a horse from soour ng on the and. I have feed him all kinds of feed. He is to have an opposition of its own kind. Another company is to put three large and expensive automobile stages on the route, to fail the transfer of the new vehicles is being that the bay trotter Don Carlos (C.H.S., Mass.: Please tell me time of the other company is to put three large and another company is to put three company is to put three large and expensive automobile stage line is to have an opposition of its own kind. Another company is to put three large and expensive automobile stage on the oreacted heels.

"Another company is to put three large and expensive automobile stage on the oreacted heels.

The Orange-street automobile stage line is to have an opposition of its own kind. Another company is to put three large and expensive automobile stages on the route, to fail the provided horse. I can determine the provided horse. I can determine the provided horse is the provided horse. I can determine the provided horse is the provided horse is the provided horse.

The Orange-street automobile stage on the o

George H. Robinson, who for four years of a deranged condition of the kidneys. The has ably filled the responsible position of swelling of the sheath, etc., indicates the pain foreman at the Union-street stable, has left you refer to is no doubt kidney colle, and possible complex of the firm. His pleasant great.

T. G. D., Vermont: Kindly prescribe for a horse that is a little tender in his front feet when driven on hard roads. He is a great road horse exc-pt when he strikes a very hard piece of crushed stone road.

Answer: The screness that you refer to is

undoubtedly the result of approaching organic disease of the forward feet which arises from many causes. If you can spare him I would suggest that you remove his shoes, poultice his feet for several days, take all grain away and substi-

way of doing it too, but her speed at the pace is so much greater that she will be trained first at that gait.—ED.|

Change the Weight Rule.

A person who claims to know says the sulky the famous mare Goldsmith Maid (3.14) drew when going many of her fast miles weighed 90 pounds. It is doubtful if many of the crack trotters of today could be that the did not shoe all horses meeting many of the crack trotters of today could be that the did not shoe all horses which that the did gentleman's prediction was due to a great extent to light-weight sulkies, improvement in harness, boots and other in the work of the provent that the works, has held several gentleman supplications and to the condition of public works, has held several many flowers and the state of public works, has held several many flowers and the state of public works, has held several flowers and the state of public works, has held several flowers and the state of public works and the title of powders, but they do not seem to benefit ner any. I have a promising from the provent the famous mare Goldsmith Maid (3.14) drew when going many of her fast miles weighed 90 pounds. It is doubtful if many of the orack trotters of today could be talk about horse shoeing, I was convinced that the old gentleman's prediction was due to a great extent to light-weight sulkies, improvement in harness, boots and other any public works, has held several many improvement in harness, boots and other any public works, has held several many improvement in harness, boots and other any public works, has held several many improvement in harness, boots and other any public works, has held several many flower and the state of the several date. The provide severy pleasant day. She acts dumpy in the bars. I have a promising from severy pleasant day. She acts dumpy in the bars. I have a promising from several dumpy in the bars. I have a promising from several dumpy in the bars. I have a promising from several dumpy in the bars. I have a promising the provide of the several times at

Answer: The trouble that you refer to is called thoroughpin, or more commonly bog spayin, which is a rupture of the spacyial sace caused by weakness of the tissues. Associated with the book juint the enlargement runs through from the inside to ment runs through from the inside to the outside of the joint, and in many in-stances becomes very extersive and hard. As to treatment in the early or primary stages the trouble can be modified a good deal by prompt and energetic treatment, which consists of re-peated bilisterings at intervals of two week-between. This combined with sufficient rest will accomplish more than any hing also.

There may be a few days of dry weather the latter part of this month or in April. That is the time to put on the on'on seed on soil well cultivated and manured the previous year. It will not need to be plowed again. Make a shall low seed bed by cultivating on the surface, draw straight lines and either put in the Diack draw straight lines and either put in the black seed or transplant into the hollow made for the onlon row some seed onlons planted last September and pulled when they vary from the s'zs of pinheads or peas to that of beans and walnuts. The smallest of these sets will, if cared for, grow as fast into marketable size as the largest In any case, whether with seed or with sets, sprinkle a little fresh rotted manure. in the rows to give the plants a vigorous start.

If the manure cannot be had, use some good commercial fertilizer with nitrogen in it.

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Says one of the oldest dealers in Bost'n: "The best onions that come into his market are raised between Boston and Newhory-ort, and they fotch the bert wrice." I have just the fird of reed these farmers plant, raised in my seed farm, right among them, from d onions. The d'flevence be or raised from such seed end

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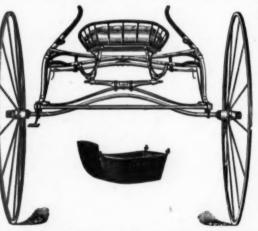
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